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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,989—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1893.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
M.P. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
ROME	5545	1210	A. B. Daniell	8th "
ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
VICTORIA	6288	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

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22nd "	3rd May
5th April	17th "

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IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st April 1893.
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MARIA THERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May "
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June "

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CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું.
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, £1 per year, including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVE'S BOWER
OPEN EVERY EVENING.

A MOST FASCINATING ENTERTAINMENT.

Admission—One Rupee.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 2nd Proximo, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th February, 1893.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that our OFFICE and the OFFICES of the Undermentioned Companies will be at No 10, SHAMS MANZIL, in SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, on and after the 1st Proximo :—

BOMBAY I E MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.
KARACHI ICE Co., Ld.
DECCAN ICE Co., Ld.
KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MINING Co., Ld.
RIPON PLANTING Co., Ld.
ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ld. (In Liquidation.)

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 25th February 1893.

PORT OF RANGOON.

THE COMMISSIONERS for this PORT require the services of a Royal Naval Officer (either retired or on active service) of the Rank of Lieutenant of 8 years' seniority at least, or of an officer of the Royal Indian Marine of similar standing, to undertake the duties of Deputy Conservator of the Port.

A thorough knowledge of Hydrographical Surveying is indispensable as the officer holding the appointment will be required to carry out periodical surveys of the Rangoon River and its approaches in person.

The principal duties, however, will be the charge of the Pilots and Harbour Masters, the buoying and marking of the River, the berthing of Shipping, etc, etc.; in fact the Marine Executive control of the Port under the Commissioners.

The Salary of the appointment is Rs. 800 per mensem, rising in four years to Rs. 1,000 a month by annual increments of Rs. 50 for approved service. This pay is inclusive of house-allowance and all other allowances. The Officer appointed will be required to live as near the River as possible.

Applications, stating particulars of Service and Age, should be sent to the Undersigned, so as to reach Rangoon on or before the 1st of August, 1893.

E. DARLINGTON,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.

Dated Rangoon, Burma, the 16th February, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VINAYECK BHUGWANTRAO, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

MOTHABHOY VINAYEK, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, the executor named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 23rd Day of February, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 23rd Day of February, 1893.

Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON & BOWEN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of JOHN THOMAS BREWER, of 143, Rue de Rome, Paris, and 163, Moore Street, Kingsley Park, in the Parish of Kingsthorpe, in the County of Northampton, in England, but late of Hyderabad (De can) in India, Commission Agent, deceased, who died at Hyderabad aforesaid on or about the 5th day of January 1892, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout British India were granted on the 24th Day of February, 1893, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esq., are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at his office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time, he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the administrator.—Dated at Bombay this 25th Day of February 1893.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMDAS LALLJI, Merchant, late of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant deceased.

JIVABAI, the widow of the said deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 21th Day of February, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 24th Day of February, 1893.

Messrs. JANARDHAN & ARDESHIR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of finest qualities,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
SMOKING TOBACCOS
of all Brands,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, &c.,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission),
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
FOLDING TABLES,
Camp Cots, Carpets, Bath Tubs,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
COOKING STOVES,
Warming Stoves,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
ENAMELLED WARE,
Luncheon Baskets.
BOMBAY.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, Bombay Gazette.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Apollo House, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a first-rate mahogany cottage Piano by Soundy and Co., Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich English carpets, &c., &c., the property of J. C. GARDINER, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT VAHIM AND CAMATEEPOORA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Rajaram Govindram, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Vadhaiya Enkuttee, under the power of sale reserved in an indenture of mortgage, dated 13th October, 1888, and further charge, dated 13th November, 1889, the following properties :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land with the dwelling-houses built and to be built thereon, situate at Camateepoora, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,2 9 square yards, and bounded on the north and east by the public passages, on the south by the sweeper's passage, and on the west by the house of Chimnabai, wife of Mahadoo, which said premises are situated in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16,164, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 212.

ON TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, hereditaments, and premises and dwelling-house, cart, co canut trees, plantation, & ., standing thereon, situate in Mahim Agar, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue of Pension and Tax, old No. 493, new No. 4329, old Survey No. , and new Survey No. 1-1587, and by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 4423, and street No. 785, and which said cart is known by the name of Bamonwady, containing by admeasurement 12,370 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east and south by the public passage, on or towards the west by the cart of E. J. Gomes and S. Gomes, and the cart of Ragunath Damaje, and on or towards the north by the cart of Bhasker Krishnaji and the cart of Bala Rajan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 3 p.m., at Messrs Stephens and Sons Stables, Girgaum,

Two large Chariots, lately used by Sequah in his travels through India. These are constructed with a Hood to the front half, the back half of the length being open, with low sides. Suitable for camping and District travelling, can be drawn by four bullocks.

Also suitable for carries by removing the hood, forming a light drag.

English built beautifully decorated, size of platform 14 feet by 6 feet, with pole and box seats.

AUCTION SALE OF JEEWAN PEARLS.

Under the directions contained in the Consent Decree made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 16 of 1892, on its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction Side, and under the instruction of Shaik Abdool Wahab bin Ahmed Mooshari, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

A quantity of pearls consisting of white jeewan pearls, budla pearls, and other pearls of different qualities belonging to the estate of Fazal bin Abdoola, deceased.

For further particulars and conditions apply to Messrs. Framjee & Moos, Attorneys for Shaik Abdool Wahab bin Ahmed Mooshari, at No. 11, Hornby Row.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

To clear the shipment ex s. s. Time, imported by Mr. C. G. Baldock, the balance of seven Horses will be sold to the highest bidder by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 5-30 p.m. at the Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Churni Road Station, if not previously disposed of, amongst them are one pair carriage horses that can be driven anywhere by day or night, 1 trotting mare, the fastest trotter in Bombay, and 2 splendid chargers thoroughly broken to saddle

GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Messrs. Warren and Tullock, the well-known importers of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, and the following days, until the whole lot is disposed of, sell by Public Auction, at the Government Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Churni Road Station, to the highest bidder, on account and at the risk of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore.

About 200 very first class Australian horses, imported especially to the order of H. H. the Maharaja Holkar, consisting of very first class Artillery horses and Officers' chargers.

The horses will be sold in batches of 35 each day until the whole are disposed of, commencing on TUESDAY, 7th proximo, at 3 o'clock.

Native States and Commanding Officers requiring horses for their Regiments should not lose this chance to purchase these really well-bred and well-seasoned first-class Horses, suitable for all purposes, either carriage or riding.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON GOODS.

On TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 3 p.m., by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Messrs. Lokemanth & Co., of Delhi, the following goods :—

L—31, 32, 34 and 35—1 cases cotton goods.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 27, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

VALUABLE HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the undermentioned horses and carriages, the property of F. Y. Smith, Esq. :

1 pair handsome Walers, 7 years, 15 hands, sound and quiet in harness.

1 English-built single-seated brougham, by Thorne, with pole and shafts.

1 English-built victoria, by the Burlington Carriage Company, with pole and shafts.

2 sets of double and single harness.

2 light saddles with bridles, girths, &c.

The carriages and horses could be seen on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms (unless previously disposed of otherwise) the undermentioned horses and carriages, the property of J. JANNI, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

1 pair of handsome dark brown Hungarian horses, 6 years.

1 handsome chesnut Hungarian horse, 6 years off, all go in single and double harness.

1 handsome English-built barouche by Windover.

1 English-built single seated brougham.

1 set of English-made double and 1 set single harness.

The horses and carriages could be seen on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE YACHT FALCON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms (unless previously disposed of otherwise)

The Yacht Falcon, two masted lateen rig, metal sheathed, with sails, yard, anchors, cables, ropes, &c., in sailing order, also 1 jolly boat and 1 tony, the property of J. JANNI, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

The boats are lying off Apollo Bunder, where they could be seen by the intending purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will be sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 French billiard table, with balls and cues.

1 new D.-B. C.-F. gun, "Belmont interchangeable," with case and fittings.

1 sweet-toned square pianoforte, by Richard Lipp and Son.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Esabhoy Cadurbhoy Savoy—

8 cases English brass sheets.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built single-seated brougham, by Kesterton.

1 light strong victoria.

1 second-hand serviceable office-shigram.

1 handsome strong-built open-carriage.

1 hand cart.

1 new landau on C springs.

1 English built mail-phaeton with a chesnut waler mare and harness.

1 very handsome well bred roan Waler mare cob, 14-3, 6 years old, sound, goes in double and single harness and saddle, the property of a gentleman came from up-country.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ahmed Daojee Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Khakibhoy Pudumsey, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., in Medows Street, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Macropolo & Co., the undermentioned very valuable blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made specially for the Rajah of Dhurumpore, consisting of rich drawing-room sets, elegant cabinets, revolving top office tables, book case, strong made mirrored double almyrahs, handsome dressing and washhand marble-topped tables, telescopic dining tables, meatsafes, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, February 27, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF FIREWOOD.

By order of Major A Hildebrand, R.E, Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the compound of No 36 Bungalow, at Colaba, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., certain heaps of firewood.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, UTENSILS, CLOTHES, &c.,

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m, at their sale rooms, No 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting, old rings, pan, mungulsutra, pearls, silver and gold pieces, silver tota, kurgota, rings, anklets, bangles, chowries, powlachi, mala, watches, chains, buttons, G. S, cups, copper and brass pots and pipes, silk pitamber, embroidered silk sarees, raiments of broad cloth, purmata, dhoturs, coats, pants, chudders, carpets, blanket, shawl, purses, rice, dal, shoes, cocoanut, &c.

Also by order of S Rebsch, Esquire, A M I C E, Executive Engineer, Presidency, at the Public Works Storeyard on the Esplanade, at 4 p.m., consisting of cast iron broken pipes, cut trees, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 27, 1893.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases colored Muslins.
2 cases white ground Prints.
30 rolls wire fillets of sizes.
1 billiard slate broken.
6 pairs India-rubber gloves.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Filloselle, flannel, crewell and knitting silk, Roman satin and linen antis, kid and cloth stamped slippers, cushions, tea cosies, teapoy and table covers, handkerchiefs, French satin.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 27, 1893.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART UNION.

THE DRAWING for PRIZES will take place at the EXHIBITION ROOMS, SECRETARIAT, at 5-30 P.M., on Monday next.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CLUB will be held in the CLUB HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 27th February, at 5-30, 1893.

W. D. GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary.

TENDERS are invited before 5th March for the SUPPLY of FRESH PROVISIONS, LIVE STOCK and FODDER to Her Majesty's Ships and Indian Troopships at Bombay.

Forms and particulars may be obtained on BOARD H. M. S. TENASSERIM, in Bombay Harbour.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared TO RECEIVE at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 1st March next, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 11 lots of ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is given.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office : Parel, 21st February, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
DELIVERY OF PARCELS AT POONA.

THE Public are hereby informed that on and after the 1st March next, until further notice, Mr. G. E. PILCHER will DELIVER PARCELS ARRIVING at POONA STATION for the Company and all charges due thereon should be paid to him.

2. The following will be the charges for this service in addition to the Railway freight, namely :—

1 to 5 Seers.....One Anna.
Over 5 up to 10 Seers.....One Anna Six Pies.
Over 10 and up to 20 Seers.....Two Annas.

With an addition of One Pie per seer on each Parcel, which weighs more than Twenty Seers.

3.—Senders of Parcels to Poona are requested to advise the Company's Staff at the forwarding Station, either verbally or in writing, whether they wish them booked for delivery or to be kept at the Station until called for.

4.—Mr G. E. Pilcher is authorised to pay Octroi and other charges, demanded by the Municipality of Poona, and to recover the amount so paid from the consignees of Parcels in addition to the charges for conveyance and delivery.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1893.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...£2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
Total Annual Income £1,500,000

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE.
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 57 Years.
FUNDS OVER 8½ MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE and LIFE BUSINESS undertaken on very Favorable Terms. Especially Low Rates and Liberal Bonuses on Life Insurances.

AGENTS :—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.

THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—

PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, ST. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA, ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.

In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them. They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.

ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
And DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Opening of Madressa, Anjuman-i-Islam, by Lord Harris, 4-30 p.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Back Bay Baths Company, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Club, Half-Yearly Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Royal Yacht Club Dance.
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, Coorla.
Race Ordinaries, Mahaluxmee.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th :—Imaum (s), and Kt. Errant (s), from Cardiff ; Semiramis (French Yacht), Aden ; Karagola (s), Karachi ; Lawada (s), and Nairung (s), Calcutta ; Taif (s), Mauritius ; Purulia (s), Busreh ; Mowe (German man-of-war), Zanzibar ; Lombardy (s), Hongkong ; and Siam (s), Aden. Yesterday :—Indrapura (s), from Cardiff ; and Clan Drummond (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 25th :—Kapurthala (s), for Karachi, &c. ; Hispania (s), Liverpool, &c. ; Victoria (s), London, &c. ; Hebe (schr), Pieri ; and Kt. Companion (s), Antwerp. Yesterday :—Slingsby (s), for Hull ; Kilwa (s), Persian Gulf ; and Lycia (s), Dunkirk.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kaveri left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Victoria left the dock on Saturday.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.—The Bombay foxhounds will hunt on Thursday, the 2nd March, instead of Wednesday, at Wankola.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s. s. Gwalior, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Monday, the 27th instant.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening ; but at their Regimental Sports, at 4 p.m.

THE BYRAMJI JEEJEEBHOY PARSEE CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.—We are glad to learn that the trustees of this Institution have appointed Mr. F. K. Banaji, M. A., the Principal of their High School, at Marine Lines.

ANOTHER CASE OF DHATURA POISONING.—An old Mahomedan mendicant, named Meeha Mahomed, aged sixty-five years, was found lying unconscious, in Bapoo Hajam Street, on Friday last. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from the effects of dhatura poisoning.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—A jolly-boat belonging to a fisherman, named Jaya Jamdo, in which the tindal and eleven others had gone out fishing, capsized on Friday afternoon, while returning under sail, off Carnac Bunder. The whole of the crew and the boat were picked up by other boats of fishermen, which were close by.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A PROW.—Bhicoo Bhao, a cal-lassee employed on board a prow, while furling the sail on Friday last, accidentally slipped and fell from the yard on to the deck, at the Powder Works Bunder. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found he had sustained a fracture of the skull. He is at present a patient in the hospital.

A DISHONEST CART-MAN.—Purshotum Dhunji, a servant in the employ of Karumsey Dhunji, mookadam of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., reported to the police, on Friday night, that on the 23rd instant, he loaded 176 carts with bales of cotton yarn, putting four bales in each cart. The cart-men were told to take the bales to the Prince's Dock. 175 carts came to the dock, but one was missing, with four bales of cotton, valued at Rs. 600.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday last, before Mr. Pheroze Hosang Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Futroo Fufroo-din was charged with being drunk and disorderly in a public place. On the 24th instant the accused went to a house, in Cursetji Sukhlaji Street, and demanded some money from a woman, named Asma. Being refused he threw a bundle of firewood at her. The police being informed, a sepoy came up, and arrested the accused. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to fourteen days' imprisonment. His Worship further ordered the accused to be bound over for three months to keep peace.

THE MAHOMEDAN DEAD IN THE JAMSETJEE HOSPITAL.—We learn that, in compliance with the suggestions made by Surgeon-General Pinkerton to the representative deputation of all the sections of the Mahomedan community, which waited upon him on the 20th inst., in connection with the disposal of the remains of Mahomedans dying in the Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, a petition on the subject addressed to his Excellency the Governor in Council, and signed by the Kazee, his Highness Aga Akbar Shah, and Mr. Ahmed-bhoy Habibbhoy, on behalf of the different sections of the Mahomedan community in Bombay, has been forwarded to his Excellency through Surgeon-General Pinkerton.

SUICIDE.—The adjourned inquest, touching the death of Nanabhoy Muddonji, was resumed by Dr. Thomas Blaney, on the 24th instant, at the morgue, Camattipura. The deceased was an orphan and came from Baroda eighteen months ago. He lived with Mr. Janardhan Gopal, who originally intended to marry him to his grand-daughter ; but the deceased did not behave well, and therefore the girl was betrothed to some other person. The deceased was disappointed, because the girl originally intended for him was married to another man, and Mr. Janardhan told him to leave his house as he was displeased with the conduct of the deceased. The latter thereupon went to a native druggist's shop and bought *somal*, which he partook of on the morning of the 21st instant. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, whence he was taken to his brother's house, where he died the next day. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by arsenic.

ASSAULT.—Before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, on Friday, Ballaram Bhuwanji was brought up on a charge of assaulting Pestonji Framji Bhundara, living at Khetwady. A few days ago when the complainant was going along the 10th Khetwady Lane the accused came up to him and struck him a blow across the eye, with a bamboo stick which cut open his temple. The accused attempted to run away, but before he could run a few yards he was arrested by the police. The accused, in his defence, denied having struck the complainant at all. He said he did not know the complainant, and had no motive to assault him. The accused was suffering from a bad foot and could not run. He never ran away, but while going along the road he was falsely charged by the complainant. The Magistrate, disbelieving the accused's statement, convicted him on the evidence before the court, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

A SPOON-COMPETITION was held at Coorla on Monday the 20th instant, and was well attended. The highest score was made with a carbine by Sergeant-Major Downing, who with Carbine added points put together 61, being 5 points over Inners :—

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles...	32	29	61 a.
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles.....	27	29	56 b.
Colr-Sergt A E Ashdowne, G I P Ry Vols	19	31	50 c.
Colr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles.....	27	21	48 d.
Lc-Corpl P Rodrigues, Bo Vol Rifles.....	30	14	44
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles	16	25	41
Colr-Sergt E Sands, Bo Vol Rifles	22	18	40
Vol O Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles.....	14	25	39
Corpl L Vallalaras, Bo Vol Rifles	21	18	39
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles.....	22	16	38
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles.....	22	16	38
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	21	14	35
Vol E Baird, Bo Vol Rifles.....	18	12	30
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	25	2	27
Vol J T Fry, G I P Ry Vols	11	15	26
Corpl J W High, Bo Vol Rifles	8	15	23
Vol M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	13	retired	13
Trooper L B Ker, Bombay Light Horse ...	9	retired	9

a Handicapped 16 points. Winner of 2nd Spoon.
b Handicapped 12 points.
c Handicapped 8 points. Winner of 1st Spoon.
d Handicapped 8 points.

The following is the result of the Fourteenth Spoon Competition :—

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total.
Gunner F. Blodwell.....	20	18	38*
Sergt.-Instr. G. Warburton	19	16	35†
Corpl. D. Wilson	19	13	32
Gunner H. Byrne	17	13	30
Gunner J. A. Geddes	24	6	30
Gunner D. C. Gillespie	14	2	16
Sergt. H. G. Hyde	8	7	15
Gunner Rose.....	10	4	14
Gunner G. D. Traylen	4	2	6

* Handicapped 4 points. † Winner of Spoon.

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SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before KHAN BAHADOOR MAHOMED HUSSEIN HAKIM, Fifth Judge.)

THE PURCHASE OF A HUNDEE.

DAMJEE VALUBDAS *vs.* PRAGJEE DEWJEE AND ANOTHER.

JUDGMENT was given by his Honour in this case in which the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 500, which he alleged he paid at Ahmednugger in purchasing a hundee for that amount from the second defendant, Mooljee. Mr. Wilkin appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, represented the first defendant ; and Mr. Warden, pleader, represented the second defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said :—In this suit the plaintiff Damji Valubdas seeks to recover Rs. 500, which he alleges he paid at Ahmed-nugger in purchasing a hundee for the aforesaid amount from the second defendant Mooljee. The first defendant pleads he did not pass the hundee in favour of plaintiff ; that there was no considera-tion for the hundee ; that the second defendant passed the hundee in collusion with plaintiff ; that plaintiff's claim has been settled by agreement, and lastly that defendant No. 2 is not his partner. The second defendant admits the claim. Now if I analyse the pleas as set forth by the first defendant, there are two main points which must be decided in "limine." The first question is : Was the second defendant partner to the first defendant, at the time the second defendant sold the hundee to plaintiff ? and the second question is : Is there any evidence to show there is collusion between the plaintiff and the second defendant, or in other words, Is plain-tiff a mere nominee of the second defendant ? No doubt it appears from his pleas of defence that at the outset the first defendant denied being a part-ner to the second defendant ; but his very first answer in cross-examination is an admission that defendant No. 2 was his partner, who did up-coun-try business for the defendant Company. So the first question is disposed of without any effort on my part to weigh the evidence presented in the case in any of its aspects. Now, with respect to the second question it is admitted by the second defendant that his son Mahadhowjee Mooljee was in plain-tiff's service in 1947 at Ahmednugger at Rs. 20 per month. The date of the hundi sued upon is Maha Sud 15, 1948 (12th February, 1892). I decline on this scrap of indirect and far-fetched evidence to infer that there is any the least collusion between the plaintiff and the second defendant. There are other points which I shall raise by taking the rest of the pleas seriatim. Then the third point would be, was there good consideration for the hundi sued upon ? The plaintiff says that he had sent his man Dhurumsi with Rs. 500 to buy jowar at Ahmednugger. It appears this man was not successful in getting the jowar ac-cording to the expectation of his master, the plain-tiff ; but he purchased instead a hundi from the second defendant for Rs. 500 by paying Rs. 499-1, thus making a profit of 15 annas. Mr. Brown for the first defendant asks me to disbelieve this statement as ridiculous. This may or may not be so, but it is certainly possible that a man who does not do busi-ness and falls of his purpose would snatch at a profit of even 15 annas. It is idle to say that between the 12th February, 1892, the date of the execution of the hundi and the 9th August, 1892, the plaintiff allowed the hundi to lie by contenting himself with a profit of 15 annas for nearly six months on a capital of Rs. 500 ; because I find the plaintiff pre-sented the hundi to the defendant from two or three days after it was passed in his favour, i.e., on Maha Sud 1st or 2nd, 1948. The first defendant according to this witness said that he would pay off the hundi as soon as his partner, the second defen-dant returned. He again says that he went several times to the first defendant ; but it would appear with no better results. He then had to go to his solicitors. This evidence does not show that the plaintiff was consumed with the idea of making a profit of 15 annas only. The plaintiff says he had Rs. 3,561, on Maha Sud 13, 1948, before he purchased the hundi, and that on the evening of the same day his funds were reduced to Rs. 2,686. He says he is partner to one Nursi Velji, and I don't see why I should not take him to be a respectable merchant, albeit doing business on a small scale. I don't think that Exhibits E and F in respect of entries of Rs. 500 were written on the same day, as suggested by Mr. Brown ; neither do I think that the last items in Exhibit J are ficti-tious. No doubt the book containing Exhibit J has a string, passing through the middle instead of at the top unlike the generality of books produced by native merchants ; but it is no easier task for a dishonest man to exercise his ingenuity in removing or filling in pages in the one than the other. The first defendant had disputed the second item of Rs. 100 in Exhibit J. A suit was filed and he admits he paid it before a decree was passed. This second item is in respect of a hundi for Rs. 100 which one Gambhirmull had purchased from the defendant firm on Maha Sud 4, 1948, by paying Rs. 99-9-3. The first defendant Pragji had dishonoured the hundi though it was presented for payment soon after it was sold. It was alleged for the first defendant that one Gambhirmull was the only rakhia in Ahmednugger to cash hundis for him ; but this very defendant admitted that he had no evidence to show that his hundis were to be cashed through Gambhirmull alone. I find that on Maha Sud 12, 1948, the hundi for Rs. 100 which Gambhirmull had purchased from the second defendant was out-standing and dishonoured, and it is not likely that under the circumstances that either the second defend-ant would have the unblushing hardihood to go to Gambhirmull for selling a hundi for Rs. 500 ; or that Gambhirmull would be in a mood to purchase it from a bad pay-master. I have carefully examined plaintiff's book and I hold on the evidence that there was good consideration to support the hundi in question. The evidence produced by the first defen-dant is evidently directed to prove two things ; first-ly, that defendant No. 2 was not in Ahmednugger on Maha Sud 15, 1948 (12th February, 1892) the date of the hundi ; and secondly, that defendant No. 2 had made up his mind to foist a pokal hundi on the first defendant by way of clearing off old scores as between partners. Now I am satisfied that the first defendant Pragji has entirely failed to prove that defendant No. 2 was not in Ahmednugger on Mahad Sud 15, 1948. It is alleged that defendant No. 2 went about asking people in Ahmednugger to give evidence that he was in Ahmednugger on Mahad Sud 15, 1948, as he said he was going to palm off a false hundi on his partner, the first defen-dant. It is also alleged that all the Ahmed-nugger constituents of the first defendant knew of the fraud which defendant No. 2 was going to com-mit on the first defendant. In fact one Meghji Velji, who was called for the first defendant, says he saw defendant No. 1 in Shrawan but he made no mention whatever of the false hundi, Exhibit A ; or of the intention defendant No. 2 entertained towards defendant No. 1. This man Meghji alleges also that defendant No. 2 had asked him to give evidence that he was in Ahmednugger on Maha Sud 15, 1948, but that he declined to accede to defendant No. 2.'s request. If I am asked to believe that this person must be a man of immaculate vir-tue, I am left in a hopeless wonderment why he should have omitted to inform defendant Pragji of the swindle that was in store for him. If the story of the first defendant coupled with the evidence produced for him is to be believed, then there must have been a big conspiracy to mulct the defendant No. 1 to the tune of Rs. 500. There is no evidence of such conspiracy and I have no hesitation in saying that this portion of the evidence on behalf of the first defendant is contrary to human nature and utterly unreliable. There are two instances in which the first defendant has attempted to discredit the plaintiff. He called one Fakirchand, and this man said there was no entry of Rs. 64-8 as against the second defendant, but Mr. Wilkins for plaintiff produced exhibit N in respect of this very sum in the handwriting of this witness's brother. Then again, Narsidas Gopalji said there was no entry of Rs. 455-4-6 credited to one Bapoobhai in plaintiff's book as per Exhibit No. 7, but it came out in cross-examination that this money was paid through one Nusserwanjee Pestonjee whose accounts the witness had not with him. These attempts have therefore failed. Lastly, I have to decide whether the settle-ment in respect of which evidence has been given is a bar to this suit. Now the evidence produced in this wise does not go further than this, that a settlement was come to as between the defendants but that plaintiff was not present at the time. I hold that the plaintiff was not party to the settlement and it cannot bind him in any respect. I have to look at the evidence as a whole without disregarding the circumstance that the plaintiff would have undoubt-edly established a much stronger case had he pro-duced Dhurumsi as his witness to complete the chain of evidence because it was through this man that he had sent Rs. 500 to Ahmednugger ; but the plaintiff says this man is not to be seen anywhere ; and hence he could not produce him. I do not see the plaintiff had any object in withholding this man's evidence. However, I shall disallow Rs. 10 from the plaintiff's costs on this account. I hold that the claim is bona fide and proved. Decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 500 and costs minus Rs. 10 against both the defendants. Rs. 30 professional costs to plaintiff's solicitor.

EVIDENTLY it takes some time to realise the duties of government, says the *World*. Two occupants of the Treasury Bench have been good enough to speak of prominent Conservative officials in Lord Salis-bury's Ministry by their past instead of their present titles. Sir William Harcourt caused much amuse-ment by twice speaking of Mr. Goschen as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. G. W. Russell has been kind enough to style the Leader of the Opposition the First Lord of the Treasury. Were these only the blunders of inexperience, or were they prompted by an uncontrollable spirit of pro-phecy ?

SHER AZZUL, whom the Nizam-ul-Mulk ousted from Chitral, remains at Kabul as the guest of the Amir. He apparently has no intention of repeating the experiment of possessing himself of the Mehtar-ship.

THE STRANDING OF THE S. S. SANTON.

ON Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered the judgment of the marine court-of-enquiry held to investigate into the circumstances, under which the s.s. Santan stranded off the Island of Hawatib Kebir, in the Red Sea, on the 3rd instant.

After recapitulating the salient points in the evidence, Mr. Cooper said : The court is of opinion that the stranding of the s.s. Santon, on the morning of the 3rd instant, off Hawatib Kebir Island, was due to ineffi-cient navigation, attended with careless watch-keeping and lax discipline. From Captain Coule's evidence it appears that, at noon of the 2nd instant, he made the course to Jebel Tir S. 28 degrees E. true, and steered that course. This was wrong. It should have been S. 34 degrees E. true or S. 33 degrees E. to 5 miles west of the Island. No other officer worked out the course on that day, and there were no means of check-ing the course on the chart, except by plain rulers and the compass on the chart, which was divided into 32 points only. At noon on that day he was probably eight miles to the westward of his supposed position, from wrong error applied to his chronometer time, as appears to us by the error and rate calculated by us after the time was obtained by the time ball in Bombay. The Captain has taken no proper care to as-certain from time to time and verify in a suitable manner the rate and error of the chronometer by which he was navigating. Greenwich meantime, reduced to working by the officers to the level of school-room questions instead of relying on the assistance of the officers in this important duty, that practice being more reprehensible from the fact that he himself kept no rate-book and did not produce any memo. or paper on which such rate had been noted. We consider the Captain should have ordered no sail to be set during the night-hours, there being only three men on watch at a time including the helmsman and the "look-out," and it was impossible for work to be done without either the assistance of the officer or the look-out man or both, and while sail was being set the vessel would necessarily be left in sole charge of the man at the wheel, and lost in narrow and dangerous waters when increased attention should have been paid to watch-keeping and look-out. In the absence of an observed portion, he should have taken necessary pre-cautions as to the means of obtaining a position and averting a danger which subsequent events proved to exist. This is apparent from the fact that the ship passed Starmid Island to the east at about 1¼ miles dis-tant in 6 or 7 fathoms about 11-30 on that night. This precaution, if taken, would have saved the ship from grounding. In our opinion, too, the chief and second officers are to blame for not making themselves acquaint-ed with the dangers of the sea they were navigating by reference to the charts, they admit were open to their inspection. In conclusion, we would call attention to the careless and negligent manner in which the log book appears to have been kept, *viz.*, no entry of azimuths being taken or chronometers checked. Courses and distances steered have been omitted, and there are discrepancies between the courses entered and those stated to have been steered by the Captain. The ship should have been supplied with the Admiralty charts of the Red Sea, and have had means on board to lay down a course on the charts in degrees.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Minutes of Trustees' Meeting, of the 21st instant :—

Read letter from the Officiating Port Officer, dated 9th February, reporting with reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 420, dated 22nd November, 1892, that the probable cost of introducing the International Uniform System of Buoyage in this harbour will be Rs. 5,020 ; that four can buoys estimated at Rs. 3,440, and two spherical buoys estimated at Rs. 1,580 will be required for the introduction of the system and that he proposes to construct the four can buoys only this year.

Resolution—The estimate amounting to Rs. 5,020 is sanctioned.

Provision has been made in the draft Budget 1893-94 for the purchase of four can buoys as recommended.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 1st Feb-ruary, submitting an offer made by Mr. Framjee Jamas-jee Madon for a lease of 259 7/9 square yards of land on Mody Bay Port Trust Estate at the usual rates, *viz.*, (*a*) Portion of corner plot 5′×32′6″=45 8/9 square yards, at Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for the first ten years ; at Rs. 1¾ per square yard per annum for the next ten years ; and at Rs. 2¼ per square yard per annum for the remaining thirty years. (*b*) Non-corner plot 23′ 4″ × 32′ 6″ = 213 8-9 square yards, at Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first the ten years ; Re. 1¼ per square yard per annum for the next ten years ; and Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for the remaining thirty years ; and pointing out that the plot of ground now applied for is the non-corner part of the piece of ground measuring 598 8-9 square yards for which Mr. Dossabhoy Pestonjee Khambatta submitted an applica-tion that he withdrew owing to the conditions laid down in Trustees' Resolution, dated 19th August, 1886.

Read proceedings of the Land Committee, dated 14th February, advising that the Trustees should persevere with the conclusion arrived at in their Resolution No. 396, of 19th August, 1886, to lease the vacant corner plot *en bloc* and decline to let a part only of the plot as now applied for ; and expressing the opinion that it might be worth trying if an offer of one hundred years' renewable lease would attract offers for this particular site but such an arrangement would require the sanction of Government and might be deferred till the Ballard Road Pier is begun and the advantages of the site become more apparent ; and that in the present case the applicant might be informed of the terms on which the Trustees have decided to lease this site as embodied in the first para. of their resolution above quoted, and that they are not prepared to lease a portion only of the site.

Resolution.—The applicant should be informed as recommended by the Land Committee.

Read letter from the Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, dated 15th January 1893, submitting an abstract amounting to Rs. 27,047 of the extra work detailed in the letter from the Secretary to the Trust, No. 3879, dated 20th September, 1890, that the Trustees wish to have carried out at Customs Bunder in addition to that approved by the Wet Basin Committee and requesting that the amount may be paid into the Government Treasury.

Read report by the Trustees' Engineer, dated 20th February.

Resolution.—It should be pointed out that the Trustees' request as regards the slope against the Arsenal wall has not been complied with. The necessary alteration should be made at least as regards the frontage at the corner along the Trustees' wharf. (2) The cost largely exceeds the former estimate and the Executive Engineer should be asked to re-consider the rate for cartage to the south of the Sassoon Dock, which the Trustees are advised is very high. (3) The sanction of Government should in the meantime be applied for to the charge being met from Capital, funds being provided in the current year from Cash balances. (4) It should be understood that the Trustees agree to pay the actual cost only, and any saving in the amount of the estimate should be refunded.

The chairman reported that in accordance with sug-gestions made at the Trustees' meeting, held on the 31st January, 1893, by Messrs. Forrest and Beaufort ar-rangements have been made to exhibit at the South gate Victoria Dock a statement indicating the berths at which the several vessels in dock are moored and the form of Shipping Intelligence relating to vessels in the Docks communicated to the Press has been modified to give the destination of each vessel and probable date of departure in addition to the information previously supplied.

Read letter from the officiating Port Officer, dated 20th February, reporting that seven native boats laden with dry grass and lying at Frere Bunder were destroy-ed by the fire that took place at that place on the 18th instant but that no lives were lost.

Read letters from the Traffic Manager, Nos. 6848 and 6875, both dated 20th February, reporting that in the fire referred to nineteen stacks of hay and seven boats, valued at Rs. 73,300, were destroyed and re-commending, at the desire of the merchants, that the Engineer be asked to give the assistance of his depart-ment in clearing away the cinders to allow of the ground being used for the re-stacking of hay.

Resolution.—The Engineer should be instructed to give the necessary assistance and to report the cost.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 17th Feb., 1893.	For week end ing 17th Feb., 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	25	27
,, out of	24	22
,, transported	17	17
,, attended to	1	0
,, warped	2	0

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	6	6
,, left	10	3
,, remaining in dock.....	10	7
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	12	10
,, left.....	5	7
,, remaining in dock.....	16	8

MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 18th February,	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
S.s. Nyanza	2126	5 days.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

THE following is the final Memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the Presidency for the season of 1892-93. Estimates generally being up to 1st Febru-ary :—

The total cotton area of the Presidency is nearly up to average, the considerable fall in some districts being counterbalanced by an abnormal rise in parts of the Deccan. The causes of fluctuation have been already report-ed. The decrease may in brief be attributed to excessive rain in Gujarat, to short supply of water at sowing time in Sind, and to the placing of more land under grain crops consequent upon the preced-ing year's scarcity in the Karnatak ; the increase due to exceptionally favourable sowing rain in the Deccan. The outturn, owing to seasonal causes, is expected to be on the whole below average,—a loss which may be compensated for by higher prices. The season is late, and picking has not yet generally commenced.

Ahmedabad.—Heavy rain in the 1st week of September retarded the late sowings and damaged the early sown crop, causing the area under cotton to fall by about 32 per cent. below average. The crop suffered from the excessive moisture, and recent cloudy weather has also affected it adversely, so that in places it is very poor and backward. Crop esti-mated to yield considerably below average.

Broach.—Heavy rain in the early part of Septem-ber reduced the area by 8 per cent. below average, retarding late sowings and necessitating removal of some of the early sown crop ; but the subsequent break was beneficial. The crop is the best in the Presidency, the yield being estimated above aver-age and at 81 per cent. of the full standard.

Surat.—The crop has suffered both in area and outturn from excessive wet, and is estimated at half of the full standard and 41 per cent. below average.

Kaira.—Sowing rain was good, but subsequent heavy rain retarded growth. Cloudy weather added to the injury, reducing the estimated outturn to 20 per cent. below average.

Panch Mahals.—Area 900 acres with a middling crop.

Belgaum.—Area nearly up to average, the slight decrease being mostly due to sowing of millet in cotton lands. The crop suffered in places from ex-cess of moisture, but is, on the whole good, the out-turn being estimated 40 per cent. above average. Picking not commenced.

Bijapur.—Rain was seasonable for sowing, and the decrease of 14 per cent. in area below average is attributed partly to substitution of food and fodder crops ; but the season has been indifferent. Heavy later rains encouraged weeds and caused shedding and discoloration of leaves. The crop is estimated to yield about 27 per cent. below average ; but it is rather early to make an accurate estimate as plants have just commenced bearing.

Dharwar.—Area 7 per cent. below average, the decrease being due to the growth of millets in cotton lands on account of last year's scarcity. Except for want of moisture in the Kod and Ranebennur talu-kas and slight injury from easterly winds in the Gadag taluka, the season has been favourable and the crop is expected to yield considerably above average.

Hyderabad.—Owing to late inundation the area fell below average by 27 per cent. The sown crop also suffered from want of moisture. Outturn is estimated 49 per cent. below average. Thar and Parkar.—Though 40 per cent. above average, the area exhibits sudden fall from the hitherto steadily increasing cotton cultivation of the district. The decrease is attributed to short supply of water for sowing. The indigenous variety has yielded well, the outturn being estimated at 14 annas or 105 lbs. of clean cotton per acre ; but the exotic variety, which was sown late and damaged by insects, has yielded poorly, the estimate of outturn being 5 annas or 38 lbs. of clean cotton per acre. Shikarpur.—Owing to want of water both area and outturn have fallen below average by 30 and 33 per cent., respectively. On the Upper Sind Frontier cotton gave way to wheat, for which the season was favourable and the destruction of the crop in the previous year by locusts was also adverse to cotton cultivation. In Karachi the decrease in area was due to late rain-fall. Outturn middling for the Upper Sind Frontier and Karachi.

Baroda.—Area 18 per cent. above average, but slightly below last year, owing to unseasonable sowing rain. The crop suffered slightly from late heavy rain and has yielded an average outturn.

Kathiawar.—Unseasonable rain and last year's low prices have reduced the area by 7 per cent. below average. Season has been favourable and the crop is estimated to yield a good outturn. Latest report from Gohelwad (area 502,644 acres) not received.

Cutch.—The fall of 31 per cent. in area below average is attributed to substitution of grain crops, for which sowing rain was favourable. Yield fair-ly good.

Other Gujarat States.—Owing to excessive rain the area has fallen by about 45 per cent. below average. The heavy September rain caused general damage and cloudy weather produced sheding of bolls in Bansda, and blight in the Rewa Kantha States. Latest reports from Palanpur (area 17,450 acres) not received.

Kolhapur.—Area 40 per cent. below average owing to excess of rain at time of sowing. Crop middling and outturn estimated to vary from 25 to 60 lbs. of clean cotton per acre.

Other Karnatak States.—Area up to average and outturn similar to that in the neighbouring British districts.

Khairpur.—Area slightly above average and out-turn fair except in a few places where the crop was submerged.

THE LEPROSY COMMISSION REPORT.

SURGEON-MAJOR GENERAL RICE has issued the following note regarding the report of the Leprosy Commission which is to be issued shortly :—

Advertting to a paragraph which appeared in the *Lancet* of the 28th January last commenting on the delay in issuing the report of the Leprosy Commission it should be stated that although much of the report was written by the Commissioners in India in 1891, be-fore they separated, chapter III, dealing with the geo-graphical distribution of the disease, its incidence on various castes and sections of the community, and the question whether it is on the increase or not, could not be completed until the Commissioners were supplied with certain statistics of the Census of 1891. The Census statistics were not available before the spring of 1892.

This delay was enhanced owing to the fact that the three Commissioners nominated from England were obliged under their agreement with the National Lep-rosy Association, to leave India within a year of their arrival, while much of the report was either not written at all or in an incomplete condition. The difficulty in communication between them and the fourth Com-missioner nominated in India was thus intensified. It was not until the 27th August 1892 that the final proof of the complete report was received in India by the Member of the Commission residing in this country. It was on him that the duty devolved of preparing an index and table of contents. This was done without delay. The maps and diagrams with which the report is illustrated were sent without delay to the Surveyor-General's Office to be printed, and those required for the larger Demi 8vo. edition, of which three hundred copies have been printed, were not supplied to the Press before the 14th December 1892.

Meanwhile, at the request of the Honorary Secre-tary of the National Leprosy Fund, it had been decided to print a cheaper or Royal 4to. edition for general circulation. The more expensive edition of 300 copies was completed on the 20th January 1893. Then the whole matter had to be overrun for the smaller edition, and the diagrams had also to be recast. These latter were sent to the Surveyor-General's Office on the 11th January, 1893, and were received back by the Press on the 1st February. The report is now ready, but the Government of India are under an engagement to the National Leprosy Association not to publish it here until it can appear simultaneously in England.

It will thus be evident that the Government of India are not responsible for the delays which have occurred in the several stages of preparing and printing the report, and that under the circumstances under which the commission was constituted these delays were unavoidable.

THE following story, which has never yet appeared in print, is told of the late Madame Tietjens in the *Sunday Sun*, which unhesitatingly vouches for its accuracy. Having been invited, with Madame Tre-belli, to spend a few days at Worthing with Colonel Mapleson, her host one morning proposed to drive the two ladies to Arundel on purpose to inspect the beautiful church erected by the Duke of Norfolk. On entering the sacred edifice the organist was heard practising Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer," play-ing the pedal parts while endeavouring to sing the melody. As he appeared to be labouring under diffi-culties, Tietjens ascended the organ loft, and prof-fered her assistance. Having gone through it with him she commenced to softly sing one of the well-known solos, but gradually the familiar charm of the music asserted itself, and, letting herself "go," she sang with all her wonderful sweetness and power. On its conclusion the old organist exclaimed : "What a lovely voice ! You are almost good enough for the profession. In fact, I have heard few like you. Will you kindly sing it again for me ?" She was about to comply when the beadle put in an appearance, and in peremptory tones said : "The Duke objects to this sort of thing, and if you want to make that 'cater-wauling' noise you must go into the street." Madame Tietjens rejoined her companions.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE schooner Hebe, 318 tons, Captain P M Holm, sailed on Saturday last for Pieri, in ballast.

THE s s Slingsby 2,094 tons, Captain A Robinson, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE s s Kt Companion, 2542 tons, Captain J R Durant, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp with a General cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairung, 2,861 tons, Cap-tain J Bullock, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (2nd February), with a general cargo, Mr Decvin as cabin and 46 deck passengers.

THE s s Taif, 878 tons, Captain F J Tyndale arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar, and 23 deck passengers. The ves-sel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr Langlois ascabin and 38 deck passengers.

THE s s Imaum, 2,705 tons, Captain S C Penberthy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, 1st February, with a cargo of 5,024 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain T E Gillett, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 3 cases opium and the following passengers :—Mrs and Miss Turnbull, one lady, Mr Abdul Jahat and 77 deck.

THE s s Kt Errant, 2,240 tons, Captains J J G Mathews, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Cardiff (28th January), with a cargo of 3,687 tons coals, and Mr. Lethaby and Mr Cameron as pas-sengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Anchor Line s s Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain S Abrey, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs J D Almeida, de Bevar and infant, Mrs H S Franklin, Miss Franklin, Mrs C J Orr, Mrs J S Hodges, and Mrs E Courtenay.

THE MacIver Line s s Lycia, 2,116 tons, Captain W McNay, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut Cureton, Mrs Davoreen and child, Mr Rose, Mrs Rogers and three children, Rev and Mrs Velte, Mrs Parker, Mr and Mrs Maxwell and 6 children.

THE B I S N Co's S S Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—H E Lt-Genl Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, Brig-Genl W F Gatacre, Col P H Greig, Lt-Col H P Leach, R E, Captain H H Dyke, Capt W J Peyton, Mr H J Rus-tomjee, Lt Hitchins, Lt J G Greig, Mr G M Pilgate, Mr Gulam Hyder, and 161 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general Cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Hajee Yusuff and son, Mr Hajee Rused, Mr Mahomed Bux and two others, Mr James Hutton, Captain A D J Shalley, R E, Mr Ab-dool Hoosein

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

ZITHER BANJOES.—The latest improvement. This is the most powerful Banjo made for brilliancy of tone, fitted with thin WIRE Strings and Machine head (5 Strings.)—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY FOX HOUNDS FOR SALE.—For delivery about the middle of March. For particulars apply to the Master, Bombay Fox hounds, The Kennels, Bandora.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT.—JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, at Rs. 2-8, 2-6, 2-4 and 2-2 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of selected Java and Dindigul Tobacco, and we are confident that they will meet with the entire approval of all the lovers of Java Cigars.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THREE FLOORS TO BE LET, from 1st March, in Fort, Church Gate Street, will be repaired and oil painted. Apply at MORTON, MAJU and Co.'s Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET.—ROOMS for Barristers and Doctors, in Church Gate Street, Fort. Apply "B," care of this Paper.

BREACH CANDY.—SMALL HOUSE, TO LET, furnished, or furniture given at a valuation. Rent Moderate. Apply to "B. B.," care of this Paper.

TO BE LET at PANCHGANI.—THREE COTTAGES, formerly the property of Mrs Mary Ann Spires. For particulars apply to Mr. S. HIGGINS, No. 4, Grant Buildings, Colaba, Bombay.

PRIVATE TUITION given in English, French and German by a Gentleman who has passed his examinations at the Burlington House, Piccadilly, London. Excellent references. Apply "Nemo," care of this Paper.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING TEAS of the celebrated Ripon Tea Co's Estates of best qualities ever introduced into Bombay. Sole Agents:—JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co., Marine Street, Fort; Also FRASER & Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!! Best Hams as supplied to several Hotels, Clubs, and Messes. Freshness and Quality confidently guaranteed. Bacon on Cut As. 13 per lb. Double Gloster Cheese on Cut As. 13 per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

FOR SALE.—GREY ARAB HORSE; 14·2½, aged, excellent trapper, quiet in Saddle. Price, Rs. 250. Apply "500," care of this Paper.

ARTIST, WANTED, on oil painting of a Vessel now in Dock. Apply Steamer "SIDNEY THOMAS," Victoria Dock.

WANTED, full plate PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA, in good condition.—"Box 2," care of this office.

WANTED AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

JUST received, Silver Waltham Watches, expressly manufactured to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch & Co. In hunting cases, Rs. 60; in open-faced, Rs. 55; guarantoed for six years.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES in LADIES. Oxodized and Plated Clasps and Buckles, neat fancy patterns, from Rs. 3-8.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been here on one, two or three occasions, and always found everything as it ought to be. The Proprietor is very kind and obliging, the servants respectful and willing; in short, the Hotel is a comfortable and good one. My brother, Col. Hennessy, and General Bartleman have put up here, and were likewise satisfied.—R. L. HENNESSY.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

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SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady-trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

SAVE at least 10 Per Cent. by sending your orders for Oilman's Stores to PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay. Jams As 5 a tin. Milk Maid Brand Milk As 6. Fresh Salmon As. 6½. Fresh Herrings As 4. Potted Meat, As 5. Price Lists on Application.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner. Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—33, Meadows Street, Fort.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

NOW READY.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Re. 1, with postage Rs. 1-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 13, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

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ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

A COURSE of SIX LECTURES, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1892-93, will be DELIVERED in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIER HALL of the UNIVERSITY, every TUESDAY, at 5 P.M., commencing with the 28th instant.

SUBJECT.—Early English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources (A.D. 450-1066).

LECTURER.—Prof. O. V. MULLER, B.A.

The lectures are open to the Public.

The following is a Syllabus of the Lectures:—

1.—The influence of Celtic on early English, the Nature of the Anglo-Saxon Conquest, and the Fate of the Britons.

2.—The origin and Languages of the Angles and Saxons. German or Scandinavians.

3.—The Union of England and the blending of the various Tribes. Appearance of the Danes.

4.—The invasion of the Danes; their extent and duration.

5.—Their effect on Language, Laws, Literature, Customs, Character, and Race.

6.—General conclusions. The invasions of Britain compared; Anglo-Saxon gave possession, Danish Consolidations and Norman Organization.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B. Sc., C. M.
University Registrar,

Bombay, 23rd February, 1893.

SETS OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH IN RUBBER. ONLY HALF THE USUAL CHARGES.

MR. GHEESTA before proceeding to America will be glad to register Orders up to the 24th of March next at his Residence, near the new Byculla Station, opposite Victoria Gardens. Hours of business from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5·30 p.m.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 51.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 3½ per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females

I am having 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A fee of Rs 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

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Chinchpoogly,
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HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha, and Bewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 25.

ALL the Stock Exchange and other London financial quotations, usually wired by Reuter, were unchanged yesterday, including Bar Silver, at 38 5-16d. per oz. and Consols at 98⅜; the only fresh item telegraphed under the above heads being a trifling amount of extra Council Bills on Madras, allotted at 1s. 2 23-32d., which is 1-32d. better than Wednesday's regular allotment rate for Bills, though the same as that obtained for the extra sales made thereafter. The price of Silver in New York advanced ¼ cent, say to 83⅜ cents, per oz., demand Exchange on London having become higher to the same extent, at 4·88¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 350,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·85 to 84 cents per oz.

The price of Silver on London has not changed again to-day; and, in New York, yesterday's quotations have continued to rule, both for the metal and Exchange on London. The English and French Funds are also unchanged, the only additional item wired from London being a reduction of ¼ per cent. in the market rates of discount, at 1⅝ per cent., both for short Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper.

The Wheat and Linseed Markets were unchanged yesterday. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 2,710,000 quarters, or 90,000 quarters more than was upon the [illegible] week ago.

Cotton in Liverpool closed [illegible] last evening; Surats neglected; and Arrivals [illegible]; the day's Sales having aggregated 5,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The spot price of Mid-Americans was maintained at 5 1-16d.; but Arrivals were ⅛d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 15-16d. for February-March deliveries and 5 1-32d. for June-July. In East Indian Cotton, the only change was in Tinnys, which advanced ¼d. per lb. both for "Good" and "Fully Good Fair" Egyptian. "Fair" Brown was unchanged, at 5 3-16d. per lb. The day's Imports were 13,000 bales. Cotton at Havre was a franc higher, at fcs. 50 for "Good" Oomras, and fcs. 58 for "Fine" Broach. The Manchester Market was firm.

A decline of 1-16d. per lb. has taken place to-day in the spot price of American Cotton in Liverpool at 5d. per lb.; and Arrivals are 3-64d. lower in all positions. The Market closed quiet this afternoon; Surats flat; and Arrivals dull; the Sales summing up 4,000 bales. Surats *nil*. The day's imports are 20,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained firm.

The weekly statistics wired by Reuter show that business was on about the same scale as in the week preceding, the total Sales having been 44,000 bales (without any Surats); while the amount forwarded to consumers was 50,000 bales. The week's Imports were 2,000 bales less, at 59,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased by 6,000 bales; and, as it stood yesterday, it was 38,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year, though heavier by 540,000 bales than in 1891. The Stock of Surats was 1,000 bales less than last week, at 16,000 bales. The total Visible Supply fell off during the week by 42,000 bales; but of East Indian Cotton there were 5,000 bales more in sight; and the figures which we give below now show, in the total Supply of Cotton for all Europe, a decrease of 545,000 bales, and an increase of 618,000 bales, as against last year, and the year before, respectively; and in the case of Surats a falling off of 35,000 bales, and 291,000 bales, in the same comparison. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was ¼d. dearer than on the previous Friday, and Arrivals were 5-64d. higher, in the nearer positions, the spot quotation having been 1⅛d. per lb. higher than last year at the same time, and 3-16d. above the rate ruling in 1891.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands remained yesterday at 9¼ cents per lb.; but May Futures were 5 points lower, at 9·26 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales; and the total falling off in arrivals this season as compared with the two previous years, to the same date, now stands at 1,787,000 bales, and 1,551,000 bales, respectively.

To-day the spot price in New York has remained at 9¼ cents; but Futures for May are 8 points lower, at 9·26 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports are again 8,000 bales, going against 13,000 bales last year, and 24,000 bales the year before. The total quantity in sight is given as 5,660,000 bales compared with 5,560,000 bales visible at the close of last week.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	94,000	141,000	123,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	37,000	39,000	108,000
" " Continent	24,000	58,000	63,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '92	4,236,000	6,025,000	5,787,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,638,000	2,545,000	2,427,000
" " to Continent do.	1,371,000	1,763,000	1,914,000
" Stock in the Ports	950,000	1,206,000	740,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 24th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	4,180,000	4,725,290	3,561,576
" Surats	207,000	241,730	498,460
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,652,000	1,690,350	1,111,870
" London	6,000	8,000	18,000
American Afloat	100,000	215,000	250,000
East Indian "	10,000	10,000	20,000
Total	1,763,000	1,923,350	1,399,870
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 1-16d.	3 11-16d.	4⅜d.
" Good Dhollera	4 7-16d.	3 3-16d.	3 15-16d.
Difference	⅞d.	⅜d.	15-16d.

Locally Cotton has been a quiet market to-day, and prices have declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, all round. Only a small business has been done, the purchases for export were 550 bales, consisting of 300 ready new Bengals, at Rs. 223; 150 Khandwa, at Rs. 240; and 100 Oomra, at the same price; while the Mills have taken 500 bales of ready new Khangaum, at Rs. 238-9; 200 Bengals, at Rs. 220; 100 each of Oomra Ginned, at Rs. 248; and 100 Broach, at Rs. 260; and 100 old Veerumgaum, at Rs. 224 per candy.

WHEAT has remained steady in tone, but with only a small business passing, and prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS are quiet, and *Linseed* has declined 2 but per cwt., say to Rs. 8-10 to Rs. 8-12-6 per cwt.; as. other descriptions are unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,458	bales.
Wheat	22,560	cwt.
Linseed	37,832	"
Rapeseed	6,446	"
Gingelly	20,295	"
Groundnuts	18,304	"
Castorseed	1,810	"
Rice	24,905	"

FREIGHTS are weak. Tonnage is offering at last rates; but there are no takers.

EXCHANGE.—The market was quiet again at opening, at 1s. 2 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for Demand, for near delivery; and at 1s. 2 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits, for delivery at any time, but little or nothing transpired at these quotations. We have heard, however, of Bank Telegraphic having been given at 1s. 2 23-32d. for May transfer; but this was not the ruling rate, though 1s. 2 11-32d. and 1s. 2 23-32d. was quoted and done for Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, from 15th March. The market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 21-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2⅝d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 27-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·56¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The tone of this market has been steady throughout the day at Friday evening's rates for Fours, closing the same, say, at 105½ for Money and Monday's account; and 105 1-16 for the end of March; 101 being still the nominal rate for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been quiet to-day, and the only changes in quotations for Cotton Mill and Press Scrip are an advance of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas, and of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit Mill; and of Rs. 5 in New Berar Press; Volkart's Press being Rs. 5 lower at our revised quotations. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Re. 1½ to Rs. 1,057½; Bank of Bengal shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,030.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 25.

10 p.m. — 70°

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

6 a.m. — 69°
10 a.m. — 72°
2 p.m. — 75°
6 p.m. — 77°

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

HUTTON—MERRIMAN—Feb 2, at St Stephen's, South Kensington, William Coats, eldst son of A. Hutton, late of Court Garden, Marlow, Bucks, to Ethel Fitzroy (Pattie), eldest daughter of Col W Merriman, C I E, R E, Colchester.

LAWSON—SHAW—Feb 1, at the cathedral Glasgow, N B, Sir Charles Allen Lawson, recently of Madras, to Catherine Jane, youngest daughter of the late W Shaw, Esq, J P., of 9, Great Western-terrace, Glasgow.

THORNTON—COOCH—Feb 2, at St Gabriel's, Warwick-square, Frederick Boxley Thornton, son of Mr E Thornton, C B, of 61, Warwick-square, formerly of the Indian Civil Service, to Charlotte Mary Eld, daughter of Col Cooch, H M's Body Guard, and great-niece of the late Col Eld, of Seighford Hall, Staffordshire.

WINDHAM—STARKY—Feb 1, at Nagpore, Central India, the wedding took place between Charles Joseph Windham Indian Staff Corps, eldest son of Maj George Smith Windham, late Rifle brigade, and Mildred, second daughter of the late John Baynton Starky, Esq, of Spye Park, Wiltshire, and Mrs Bayntun Starky, of Beckington Castle, near Bath.

DEATHS.

BRENNAND—Jan 28 at Milverton, Somerset, Irish, the wife of Wm Brennand, late Principal of the Dacca College, Bengal, aged 65.

BURN—Feb 5, General G Burn, Madras Ret List, aged 89.

CRACROFT—Feb 7, at 43, Ladbroke square, Emma, widow of the late Maj-Gen J E Cracroft, B S C, and daughter of the late Alex Wilson, some time of the East India Co's Madras Civil service, aged 77.

DAY—Jan 16, at Los Gatos, California, U S A, Horace Day, M D, Surg-Maj, Bombay Army (Ret), aged 59.

HEBBERT—Feb 2, at 4, Clarendon-terrace Brighton, Marion, wife of Henry Hebbert, Bombay C S, Ret, aged 84.

HORSLEY—Feb 5, at Canterbury, Col W H Horsley, Royal Engineers (Madras) aged 80.

MOORE—Feb 6, at Tunbridge Wells, Jenny, daughter of the late H Moore, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, and of Mardens, Hildenborough, Kent.

ORR—Feb 2, at Wara, Herts, Maria Theresa, widow of the late Peter Orr, formerly of Madras.

STEWART—Feb 8, at Ardvorlich, Perthshire, Augustus Baird, youngest son of Col J Stewart, R A, C I E, of Ardvorlich, aged 15.

WHITEHILL—Feb 7, at Kensington, Gen Stephen James Keate Whitehill, late B S C, aged 13.

WORSLEY-ROBERTS—Jan 8, at Balmoral, Algoa Bay, South Africa, Frederick Bertie Worsley-Roberts, youngest and last surviving son of the late Gen H T Roberts, C B, Ben Cav.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JONES—February 21, at Kalpatty, South Wynaad, the wife of Edward Jones, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BATES—SANDERS—February 22, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Venerable Archdeacon MacCarthy, Richard George, only son of the late Richard Bates of Sharesbrook, Essex, to Mabel Guilelma Springett, eldest daughter of Surgeon-Major R C Sanders.

HOBART—HAMPDEN—PITCHER—February 18, at Cantonment Church, Morar, Gwalior, Awdry George Hobart-Hampden, Indian Forest Service, eldest son of the Hon'ble G A Hobart-Hampden, to Elsie Angel Heath, second daughter of Colonel Duncan G Pitcher, Indian Staff Corps.

WALTERS—MONNIER—February 21, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev C G Palmer, Chaplain, Richard George, son of the late Samuel D'Oyle Walters, H E I Co's Pilot Service, to Emma Malvina (Malvie), youngest daughter of the late J C Monnier, Dacca.

DEATH.

KRAAL—At No 2, Tosie's-Lane, Calcutta, after a lingering illness, William Henry Kraal, aged 48 years, and 19 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1893.

THE Government of India have apparently profited by the experience gained in the matter of the restriction of the jury system in Bengal, the agitation in regard to which was largely if not wholly due to the element of suddenness which took public opinion by surprise. The Habitual Offenders' Bill, the chief provisions of which we summarised recently, will not be proceeded with this year, in order to give time for the further consideration of some of its provisions. In its leading features it follows the lines of English legislation of twenty years ago, which gave power to a judge when sentencing a prisoner for a second offence to class him as an habitual offender, and add to his term of punishment in jail a period of police supervision not exceeding seven years after his discharge, during which he is bound to report himself monthly to the nearest police station. He is further placed under the obligation not to change his domicile without giving notice to the police authorities of the district which he is about to leave, and to those of the district in which he is about to take up his abode. Any infraction of this stringent regulation is punishable on conviction by twelve months' imprisonment. The Indian Habitual Offenders' Bill went further than this, in giving to Magistrates the power to declare offenders who had been twice convicted and who were making their livelihood by crime habitual offenders, and either place them under police surveillance, or call on them to give security for good behaviour. These provisions have been objected to on the ground that they would place the character and liberty of large classes of the community at the mercy of the police, who, it is alleged, would find no difficulty in finding witnesses who would depose that a man was of bad character, and lived by crime. Sir Philip Hutchins who has charge of the Bill, stated on Thursday last, that as the Bill had been objected to in some quarters, and it was undoubtedly a new departure, it would not be proceeded with in this Session. It will stand over till next cold weather. In the interval the opinion of the local Governments will be taken on all its bearings, so that the Legislature will be able to discuss it next year with full information. The opinions which led to the introduction of the Bill will be published in the meantime. There was no reason that we can see why those opinions should not have been published before the Bill was introduced, or at latest simultaneously with its introduction. But better late than never.

The member in charge of the Bill, while stating the reasons for postponement, deemed it expedient to give explanations with regard to certain of its provisions, on which he conceives that a good deal of misapprehension has arisen. The third section gives discretion to a magistrate to determine in a particular case whether security can be accepted as adequate protection to the public, or whether the habits and circumstances of the person informed against are such as to justify his being placed under police supervision. This has been denounced as opening the door to blackmailing and oppression. Sir Philip Hutchins admits that even an habitual criminal should be fairly dealt with, but he contends that as the executive authorities are held responsible for the prevention of crime so far as may be, reasonable powers must be given to enable them to deal with criminals who make crime their profession. He might have stated—as he did when introducing the Bill—that the power of supervision is now as a matter of fact exercised by the police throughout the country. The supervision of bad characters is an essential function of the police force in every country. The Bill, while legalising the practice, places it under the control of the magistracy, and in some important respects restrains and regulates it. What is undoubtedly a new departure in India, and a very distinct and important divergence from the English precedent, is that a man who has been convicted twice may be brought before a magistrate and either placed under supervision or held to bail, at the option of the court. In England an offender can only be placed under police surveillance by the sentence of the judge before whom he has been tried and convicted of a second offence. On the other hand there is no power given to any court to relieve a man from the trammels of police surveillance during the period for which it has been imposed, whatever proofs of reformation his conduct may afford. Under the proposed Bill the magistrate may, if cause be shown, relieve from the burden of police supervision a man who is getting his living honestly. Sir Philip Hutchins lays stress upon the fact that a magistrate can only send a man charged with being a habitual criminal to prison, or place him under supervision after hearing the evidence; and the defence of the accused. He disputes the allegation that the police will have no difficulty in finding any number of witnesses to show that an obnoxious person is a habitual criminal. People are ready enough to give information to the police privately, but they are always unwilling to come into court to testify against a neighbour, especially if his dangerous character makes it probable that he will wreak his vengeance upon them. If there be this difficulty in the way of obtaining evidence, the prospect of enforcing the provisions of the Bill when they become law cannot be regarded as hopeful. Be that as it may a man wrongly charged with being a habitual offender will under the Bill have the opportunity of vindicating himself before the Magistrate's Court, and cross-examining the witnesses brought against him. These safeguards do not exist at present when he be placed in the bad books of the police without knowing anything of the matter. One of the objects of the Bill, as stated by the mover, is that the present irregular arrangement for supervision over convicted and unsuspected persons should be limited and irregular interference with persons who are merely suspected checked.

The last section of the Bill, which deals not with habitual criminals individually, but with special localities which are reasonably suspected of complicity in crime, has been the subject of much adverse comment. Sir Philip Hutchins practically confesses that the provisions for meeting this category of offences is not needed outside the Punjab, and there not often. He is in doubt as to whether this species of delinquency should be dealt with in a Bill which would apply to all India or should be the subject of a special measure. In any case what is desired is to take power to recover compensation from localities in which cattle poisoning, rick-burning, or dacoity is prevalent, and the offenders are screened by the population. The innocent victims of such offences would, it is true, be assessed with the rest; but then they would be simply contributing to an insurance fund of which they would have the benefit. That was Sir Philip Hutchins' argument when introducing the Bill; but it is not so conclusive as it looks. It is doubtful whether the compensation would be always received by the victims of offences of this class. The existence of such an "insurance" fund would make it worth the while of the unscrupulous to set fire to their own hay ricks and poison their own cattle with a view to compensation at the expense of their neighbours. The system is clumsy and inefficacious. The fact that it is proposed that this section of the Bill shall not apply to any locality without the express previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is in itself an indication that in the opinion of the Government such a power is liable to abuse. It will probably be found that when the Bill is brought before the Legislative Council next year Section V. has been eliminated.

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY had a fair though not a large number of Peers to listen to his speech on the subject of the trial by jury question when, according to notice, he brought it before the House of Lords. We hear from an eye-witness that Lord Salisbury, with a troop of his friends, left the gilded chamber—more gilded and glaring than ever since the recent renovation—immediately after Lord Rosebery's deliberately-uttered assurances about Sir Gerald Portal's mission, and the only ex-Cabinet Minister present during the greater part of the time Lord Stanley was upon his legs, was the ex-Colonial Secretary, Lord Knutsford. But if Lord Stanley was deprived of the pleasure of having the principal Tory peers among his audience, he was honoured with the presence, in his usual place on the cross-benches, of the future Emperor of India. His Royal Highness alternately chatted with Lord Colville, Lord Northbrook, Lord Spencer, and Lord Rosebery. The Earl of Kimberley admitted that Lord Stanley had made a very interesting speech, but excused himself from replying on the ground that he was awaiting a despatch from India before coming to a decision on the subject. Those credulous people who, after the appearance of a rather strong article in the *Daily News*, went about saying that it was a clear indication that Lord Kimberley had already come to a determination to throw over and humiliate the Marquis of Lansdowne, were, they must now see, a little too previous. Mr. Herbert Paul, a clever member of the *Daily News'* staff, in the House of Commons elicited from Mr. Russell that the Secretary of State was not consulted before the famous orders of Sir Charles Elliott were issued.

IT is difficult to imagine how the introduction—after an interval of seven years—of a Bill which certainly will not pass the House of Lords and become law, can have caused the Bank of Ireland stock to fall £20 and other securities to fall in proportion. It is scarcely credible in the face of the reiterated statements of Lord Salisbury that "the other parts of the constitutional machinery will come into play" if the House of Commons passes a Home Rule Bill, and the patent fact that his lordship has an overwhelming majority in the Upper House pledged to give effect to his determination, would leave any uncertainty as to the eventual fate of the measure now before the House of Commons in the minds of investors. The true cause of the heavy decline in Bank stocks is probably to be found in the state of affairs described by Mr. T. W. Russell, M. P.—the Glasgow merchant, who represents an Ulster constituency—in the debate on the Address, on the 7th instant. Adverting to the severe agricultural distress which prevailed in the province of Ulster and extended through the whole of Ireland he said that if rents were paid better than they were before, as the Chief Secretary stated, they were not paid out of the produce of the soil. Not only was the price of cattle low, but they were absolutely unsaleable. He had been to fair after fair to see the cattle brought only to be taken away again. All over his own constituency "the rent was walking about on four legs in the field." The situation is even worse in regard to other crops; that of flax, for example, which this year has not paid for the seed. It was also stated that the price of sheep

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE "HOWE" COURT MARTIAL.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The Admiralty minute dissents from the finding of the Howe Court-Martial regarding the Captain and the Commander of the vessel, and attributes the disaster to their unskilful management and neglect to take the necessary bearings.

A RIDE THROUGH CENTRAL ASIA.

Lord Dunmore has arrived at Constantinople from India, via the Pamirs and Kashgar, having travelled the whole distance on horseback.

THE EFFECT OF THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The Unionist Societies of Ulster are discussing a scheme to send ten thousand delegates to attend a mass meeting in Trafalgar Square.

Since the Home Rule Bill has been introduced, the Bank of Ireland stock has fallen twenty pounds in value and other Irish stocks are also declining.

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

Mr. Allan, the Liberal candidate, has been elected for Gateshead, defeating Mr. Pandelli Balli, the Unionist candidate, by a majority of 868 votes.

Mr. Johnstone, the Conservative candidate, has been elected for Horsham, having defeated Mr. Wilberforce, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 1,484 votes.

THE TRIAL BY JURY QUESTION.

The *Daily News* says that the Government are guilty of a grave error in not insisting on the instant withdrawal of the Decree relating to trial by jury in India, and trusts that the Commission will report speedily on the matter.

NEW PRESIDENT OF FRENCH SENATE.

PARIS, FEB. 24.

M. Jules Ferry has been elected President of the Senate, replacing M. Leroyer, who has resigned.

The organs of the Monarchists and the Radicals are furious over the above appointment, but those of the Moderates are delighted.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The death is announced on board the homeward bound steamer at Aden of Major-General A. H. A. Gordon, commanding the police at Hongkong.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 25.

Revenue Department.—Mr. C. F. Elliott, Deputy Conservator of Forests, takes charge of the Punjab Forest Circle.

Mr. A. V. Munro, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been transferred to Baluchistan.

Military Department.—Colonel R. M. Clifford has been appointed to be Assistant Adjutant-General.

Furlough and leave has been granted to the following officers:—Colonel C. H. T. Marshall, Divisional Judge, Punjab, Captain J. Lampen, 5th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel E. Molloy, 5th Goorkhas; Major T. H. Goldney and Captain W. F. Montressor, 17th Bengal Cavalry, for one year each.

The following Officers have been granted promotions:—To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Major Edward Brooke Anderson. To be Major—Captain Edward Hogarth Molesworth. To be Captain—Lieutenant G. E. Tempest Green.

Captain J. Hext, C.I.E., has been re-appointed Director of the Indian Marine for a further term of five years.

Lieutenant C. R. Rowsell, R.I.M., has been granted leave for twelve months.

Sir George White, the new Commander-in-Chief, has made the following appointments to his staff:—Captain Jackson, Hampshire Regiment, and Lieutenant Agnew, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be A.-D.-Cs.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMPETITION.

Regulations for the Civil Service Competition to be held in August next, have been published. Fifty-six persons will be selected, twelve for Bengal, twenty-four for the Upper Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces; five for Burma; seven for Madras; and eight for Bombay.

THE JURY COMMISSION.

The Secretary of State has signified his approval of the list of members proposed by H. E. the Viceroy for the Jury Commission. Mr. H. C. Streatfield will be secretary to the commission.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

REPLY TO THE DISSENTERS.

Colonel Ardagh, in his reply to the do-nothing party in their letter to H. E. the Viceroy regarding the Currency Question, says in reference to their remark that they observed with utmost concern and regret that his Excellency seems to have adopted the conclusion that the representations of the Currency Deputation formed an authoritative statement on behalf of the banking, trading, commercial, and industrial interest; that the concluding portion of the Viceroy's speech showed clearly that he was aware that the Currency Association's views were not universally accepted. The concluding words of the speech, on which they specially commented were intended to call attention to the fact that, although the Association repeatedly published their arguments and proposals no similar statement to the best of the Viceroy's belief being made by those in disagreement with the Association's views, and under these circumstances his Excellency described the policy of the Association as, so to speak, holding the field.

CHIN HILLS NEWS.

Excellent progress is being made in the pacification of the country. The plan adopted of making friendlies to coerce others is working very successfully. Nearly two hundred guns have been surrendered, of which seventy have been brought in during the last four days, and also four out of the six captives.

The re-construction of the telegraph line to Tiddim will be commenced early in March.

General Palmer intends leaving Fort White in a few days, with the mountain guns and seventy-five Rifles of the Norfolk Regiment for Falam, *viâ* Hanta, leaving Captain Presgrave in command of Fort White and the outposts, Haka and Tlang. The Tlang country will probably be also visited.

SUSPENSION OF ARCHDEACON NOYES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 26.

Archdeacon Noyes, of Mandalay, has been suspended for an offence, under Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code. Interviewed by a newspaper correspondent he declined to give particulars as his case is too indelicate for publication.

A CHORD LINE FROM MANIKPUR TO FATEHPUR.

The East Indian Railway contemplate running a chord line from Manikpur to Fatehpur. This will cut out at Allahabad a loop line for the mail-trains running from Bombay to the Punjab. The project is a good one, and will materially benefit the trade in Cawnpore directly, and generally facilitate traffic.

THE SHAN STATES.

The rising in the North Shan States has been completely suppressed, but the details of operations followed upon Lieutenant William's death are still wanting.

The question of moving the three local regiments from Assam is not likely to be taken up by the Government of India on the score of expense.

THE UMARIA COAL-FIELDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 26.

The chief object of Sir Anthony Macdonnell's visit to Calcutta was the working of the Umaria coal-fields. It is supposed that the mine will be made over to a private company.

MILITARY POLICE IN SOUTH LUSHAI.

The Government of India have sanctioned the retention by the military police in the South Lushai of two guns taken there by a section of the Kohat Mountain Battery in December.

THE AMIR'S OUTPOSTS ABOUT NEW CHAMAN.

It is reported that the Amir intends placing four outposts, as a kind of a cordon about New Chaman, the northern one being at Murgha, fifteen miles northwards, and the southern one will be so placed as to allow a watch to be made from the Gwaja Pass.

THE WEATHER.

Snow-storms continue at Naini Tal, and landlords are beginning to look serious, and all supplies are stopped. It is raining throughout the Provinces. Such abnormal weather was unknown for the last thirty years.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 25.

The Pamphlet Scandal Case was resumed to-day. Mr. Bosanquet delivered his finding in the application on behalf of Mehdi Hasan to call rebutting evidence. The Magistrate decided to admit such evidence on the plea of justification only. The evidence will open on Monday, but will not occupy, it is expected, the court many days.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, FEB. 25.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Teresa arrived this morning from Bombay.

COLOMBO, FEB. 26.

The mail steamer Oceana from Aden arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, FEB. 26.

The H. M. S. Boadicea and Brisk sailed for Colombo.

The M. M. Co.'s s.s. La Seyne left Aden for Bombay, via Kurrachee, on Friday, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. Pei Ho left Aden for Zanzibar on Friday, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Penang for Bombay on the 25th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64⅛
Bar Silver	64⅛

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	44,000	bales.
" " " Surats		
" " Imports of Cotton	89,000	"
" " Surats		
" " Stock of Cotton	1,662,000	"
" " Surats	16,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	6,000	"

THE THEFT AT MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON'S.

We are glad to learn that all the property stolen from the office of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son's, bankers and general passenger agents, Rampart Row, has been recovered with the exception of a few five-rupee notes, and two cheques for Rs. 33-2-0 and Rs. 91, the payment of which has, of course, been stopped. The discovery of the property and the apprehension of the culprits have been brought about in a singular manner. About 8-30 a. m., on Saturday last, a man, named Samuel Pottinker, who was employed in the baggage department of the firm, went to the bungalow, at Parli Hill, of Mr. Howse, the manager of the firm, saying he had something to communicate. Mr. Howse accompanied him by railway train to Grant Road station, whence Pottinker took him to his house, and there confessed to having opened the office safe by means of a duplicate key made in the bazaar, adding that he gained access to the office by means of a duplicate key of the outside door, also made in the bazaar. He admitted he had secreted the stolen property in the house of some Mahomedans in the native town, whither Mr. Howse went with him. The Mahomedans referred to at first denied all knowledge of the affair, and then said the boxes had been take away, and they wanted Mr. Howse to go with some of their number, three men and two women, who would point out the place where they were kept. This was a well-contrived ruse which the gentleman could clearly see through. He refused firmly to leave the house, which, after some altercation, he searched and found on a shelf the tray of one of the missing cash-boxes. He then threatened to call in the police, and after a good deal of trouble one of the men, seeing that the game was up, pointed to a heap of firewood, on removing which he displayed a place in the floor, where the property had been buried. It had been removed from the boxes which had been carried away to another house. The receivers had buried the treasure and taken away the empty boxes in order to deceive Pottinker, who would have lost his chance of receiving any of the spoil. It is certain that, if Mr. Howse had not had the quick-sightedness to see through the dodge of the Mahomedans, and had left the room as they wanted him to do in order to look after the empty boxes, they would have exhumed the spoil and got clear off with it.

Superintendent Brewin, on Saturday last, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged Samuel Pottinker, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, with housebreaking on the midnight of the 22nd instant, for the commission of theft of currency notes, cash, and other valuable securities of the aggregate value of Rs. 44,228. Before the case was proceeded with Mr. Brewin applied for a short postponement to enable the police to make further inquiries as to how the premises of the complainant's firm were entered into and how the accused managed to open the safe to steal away the property. The Magistrate granted the application, and adjourned the case until Tuesday (to-morrow).

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

On Saturday morning last, his Excellency Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, accompanied by Brigade-General W. F. Gatacre, Adjutant-General, Colonel P. H. Greig, Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Leach, Royal Engineers, Military Secretary to his Excellency, and Captain W. J. Peyton, A.-D.-C., arrived here by the British India Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Karagola, from Kurrachee. Captain J. C. Swann, Deputy Adjutant-General, went on board to meet his Excellency, who landed at the Apollo Bunder at about 7-30 a.m., and drove to the Cooperage, to his temporary residence. His Excellency and party left for Poona by the 2 o'clock train on Saturday afternoon. His Excellency's arrival and departure were private. The usual salutes were fired from the Saluting Battery.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs that the Suez Canal Company have received information that in the suit brought against them by Messrs. J. Chambers and Co., of Liverpool, E. and E. Arbib, and the Temperley Steam Shipping Company, of London, and Messrs. Stephens and Mawson, of Newcastle, contesting the right of the company to allow petroleum tank vessels to pass through the Canal, the plaintiffs have been nonsuited and condemned in damages by the mixed civil tribunal at Alexandria. The court held that the company had absolute right to frame such regulations as they considered advisable without the consent of the Powers of the Egyptian Government, and that the regulations relating to petroleum in bulk were perfectly valid and very wisely conceived.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 10.

Although not so exciting or momentous as the next one will be with the unfolding of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme, the present week has been sufficiently lively so far as politics are concerned, and the debates, albeit to a certain degree unprofitable, have not been altogether dull. An exception must, perhaps, be made for Mr. Labouchere's performance a week ago, to-night. Sir William Harcourt, I think it was, who on one occasion said that Lord Hartington, as he then was, seemed determined to bore the country into Home Rule. Mr. Labouchere, if he does not adopt a little more self-restraint, will soon lay himself open to the accusation of boring the people of these isles into Jingoism. For the space of one hour and three-quarters he wearied the House he was wont to delight with his gibes, by explaining his objections to Lord Rosebery's foreign policy, especially in regard to Uganda, and then, when rallied by his revered leader on the inconsistency of his action in raising the question at such portentous length without going to a division, the senior member for Northampton gently murmured that he had only delivered half his speech, the rest apparently being reserved for that more convenient season, which, such are the uncertainties of Parliamentary life, may never come. When next Mr. Labouchere attacks his fellow-members, for their prolixity some one ought to remind him of his naive confession. He has, it is true, always been distinguished as a "Little Englander," but Lobby gossips say that his jealousy of Lord Rosebery's influence is stronger than his objection to the retention of Uganda. For the time being at least the two foremost men in the Cabinet, next of course to the Prime Minister, who is on a different plane, are the Foreign and Home Secretary. Both Lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith have the misfortune not to be loved as politicians by Mr. Labouchere, but they seem to manage to do without his support. And, certainly, they have had no occasion from what occurred at Westminster to be afraid of any hostility they may experience at Mr. Labouchere's hands. As the session proceeds and things become more developed, his position may be changed, but so far it is not formidable. I have heard some people say that the once powerful "Labby" had descended to the level, politically, of Dr. G. B. Clark, who somehow makes no headway in Parliament, though he is not without ability; but I do not think that the remark is altogether just. There is this, however, in common between the two members. They are both in favour of what is called Home Rule all round, a proposal which, whatever may be said for it from the point of view of logic, does not commend itself to the rank-and-file of the Liberal party, and is regarded as a nuisance by the leaders. The Scotch politicians, who are wedded to this scheme for the establishment of a Parliament in Edinburgh, are in turn angry with the liberal leaders, and there was some plain-speaking at the National Liberal Club the other evening on the occasion of a discussion that Mr. Labouchere was prevented by a cold from presiding over. With a few exceptions the Scotch Liberal M. P.s, though a majority of them are pledged to Home Rule for Scotland, are, I suspect, not so enthusiastic on the subject as some of their friends outside of Parliament, and in this quarter, at all events, Mr. Gladstone has nothing to fear. More danger to the Government is to be apprehended from the solid group of Welsh Liberals who are dissatisfied with the inferior place that Welsh Disestablishment seems to now occupy in the Ministerial programme, and are understood to be meditating all sorts of dangerous consequences unless their peculiar wants are attended to immediately after the Home Rule Bill is introduced. "Gallant little Wales" has been so petted and flattered, that some allowance must be made for the airs that some of her representatives are inclined to give themselves, but they seem to have an inadequate idea of the task before Mr. Gladstone. To endeavour to drive four omnibuses abreast through Temple Bar would be nothing to an attempt to pass a Home Rule Bill for Ireland and a Disestablishment Bill for Wales in the same session.

The result of the Huddersfield election was a very nasty blow for the Government, but its political significance is somewhat discounted by the great personal popularity of the gentleman chosen in place of the late Mr. Summers, and by the fact that his opponent had a less progressive labour programme than Sir Joseph Crosland, and is at present on very bad terms with the Trade Unionists on account of his refusal to employ Union men in his printing office. Bromley, it was thought, might follow the example of Huddersfield, but although the Liberal majority was largely reduced, Mr. Philip Stanhope, the Radical brother of the ex-Tory War Secretary, kept the seat which had been won by the Gladstonians at a by-election. Considering how the vacancy was caused, it is a wonder that Mr. Stanhope was returned at all. Mr. Labouchere, I see, professes to shed tears over the diminution of the Liberal vote, but, of course these things will continue to happen until he is invited into the holy of holies. By what many will consider as a curious freak of the English voter the Liberals have won back Walsall, a strong Conservative, Mr. Ritchie, being beaten by a weak Liberal, Sir Arthur Hayter. Here everything seemed to be against the Gladstonians. It is true that previous to the General Election last year Walsall had been unterruptedly Liberal, but the Liberals had incurred considerable odium by bringing about an election inquiry, and their candidate was more suited to represent a fashionable watering-place than a working class constituency. Politics apart, there is probably quite as much regret expressed among Liberals at Mr. Ritchie's defeat as among Conservatives. To tell the truth, Mr. Ritchie is not very popular among the country party on the Conservative side, the landed interest never having forgiven him for the share he had in passing the County Councils Bill, which has already brought about such great changes in the moral life of England. Just after the General Election, when the ex-President of the Local Government Board was displaced by a young and obscure member of the London County Council, one of the Conservative whips was asked if some Tory member would not be sure to give up his seat to Mr. Ritchie *a la* Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, when Sir William Harcourt was rejected by Oxford. "I have not been overwhelmed with offers" was the dry reply. The polling at Halifax, too, was a surprise, at any rate, to the Labour party, who were confident that their man would beat not only the Conservative but the Gladstonian. The latter is an undistinguished young man, the son of the late member, who had little to recommend him except his wealth, acquired in business. Successful manufacturers are all very well in their way, but the Liberal leaders in the past have been rather too anxious to facilitate the entrance of such men into the House. Perhaps that partly explains the parlous state of Liberalism in many places that a few years ago were strongholds of what used to be called the Reform party.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is a most assiduous member of Parliament, and may be said almost to live at St. Stephen's. He is there soon after breakfast and remains in the House or its precincts, until the stentorian doorkeeper utters the quaint cry "Who goes home?" Mr. Dadabhai experiences no inconvenience from the seat difficulty that is troubling the souls of so many of his colleagues, as he never misses prayers, and is thus always sure of a place. A member who attends the devotional exercises of the House and inserts a card containing the word prayers in the niche provided for the purpose can retain that particular seat for the whole of the evening. Once secure in that position the humblest member can defy the most powerful right honourable who casts covetous looks at the spot which, though frequent user, he has almost come to regard as his private property. The other night, for example, when Mr. Chamberlain came into the House, he found burly Mr. Potter, of Cobden Club fame, in possession of the corner seat that was secured for the Unionist leader on the opening day by his indefatigable son. Mr. Chamberlain looked as if he expected Mr. Potter to give way, but the latter did not budge, and so the member for West Birmingham, had to find accommodation elsewhere. Mr. Dadabhai, wisely I think decided not to take part in the debate on the Address, and if he spoke as "Member for India" it is difficult to know what he could say except perhaps to complain of a fault not confined to Liberal Ministries, namely, the omission in the Queen's Speech of any reference to India. Neither does Mr. Dadabhai display any greater eagerness in asking questions, a sphere of activity so dear to the heart of the type of an M. P., who adopts this means of keeping himself *en evidence*. This practice of bombarding Ministers with inquiries of all sorts at the commencement of business has of late years been greatly abused, but I do not despair of a return to the normal state of things if the newspapers continue their present habit of ignoring all questions that are not of real public importance. Last night Mr. Dadabhai ventured to address an inquiry to Mr. Russell with reference to the reform of the Legislative Councils. The hon. gentleman asked whether, in view of the fact that the Government of India and the several local Governments are now engaged in framing rules for giving effect to the provisions of the Indian Councils Amendment Act relating to the selection of members of Councils, instructions have been or will now be sent to the Government of India to cause the publication of any proposed rules at least two months prior to their adoption so as to enable the public to express their views in regard to them. The Under-Secretary's answer is not, so far as I have observed, reported in any of the journals, but I understand that it was to the effect that no such instructions had been or would be issued. Like so many more people at the present time, Mr. Dadabhai is rather poorly, and probably the long Parliamentary hours, accompanied by the incessant excitement of the House of Commons' life, may have disagreed with him. The lot of an M. P. who is so conscientious in the discharge of his duties as Mr. Dadabhai, is not always and altogether a happy one. I have been asked whether I think he will retain his seat as member for Central Finsbury after the next General Election, whether it comes soon, as some predict, or later. I am told that those Liberals in the constituency who were formerly cold or lukewarm are now more friendly to Mr. Dadabhai, and that even many of the local Conservatives have become reconciled to being represented not only by an opponent but by a man of a different race. I should say that his chances of remaining the elect of Central Finsbury will depend very much more upon the doings of other people than those of himself. If the Liberals go to the country with a good party cry I should think Mr. Dadabhai is tolerably certain to be re-elected, but if the dissolution comes about by internal dissensions in the Liberal Camp rather than by the superior strategy of their friends, the enemy, and the former are unable to rally, then, in my opinion, his career as a legislator will be cut short.

I mentioned a week or two ago that Mr. J. A. Baines, the Census Commissioner, was asked at the instance of Lord Reay to give evidence before the Gresham University Commission. He was examined chiefly or entirely with respect to the training of candidates for the Indian Civil Service. He is on the whole of opinion that little or no change is required in University teaching to give any average studious and intelligent collegian a fair chance of success in the open competition. On the subject of the instruction of selected candidates Mr. Baines had a good deal to say. Under the rules in force one year's training in special subjects is now prescribed in instead of two. The compulsory subjects are limited to three, so that the test is presumably very severe. A premium is placed on residence at a University and the two London colleges, University and Kings, are amongst those prescribed. In Mr. Baines's opinion, there are certain great advantages to be gained by membership of the University of London. His own experience confirms him in this view. In 1868, at the end of his second year at Cambridge and two months after he had passed in the open competition, the Civil Service Commissioners pointed out that the special subjects in which the successful competitors were to be examined, every six months, would require their full time, and also drew attention to the facilities for instruction particularly in law and oriental languages that exist in London. Mr. Baines accordingly withdrew from Cambridge, and so far as his studies are concerned never regretted the step. Entering into the matter more in detail Mr. Baines reminded the Commissioners that the presence in the Metropolis of a fair number of natives of India was very useful to those who had to acquire a knowledge of the Indian vernaculars. It is only through them that the tyro in Eastern pronunciation can, in Mr. Baines's opinion, pick up the correct accent and the exact distinctions between sounds, between which the shading is so delicate that a foreign teacher is apt to exaggerate it when trying to impart it to his pupil; moreover, the constant intercourse with educated and well-bred British students will help to correct the native pronunciation of English, which is in his experience growing worse and worse in consequence of the absence of proper instruction at starting. Sir Raymond West casually touched upon this point in connection with the freshmen of Bombay University, and Mr. Baines corroborates the ex-member of Council. He incidentally alluded to the desirability of bringing together in the way suggested the two classes, European and Native, but I think he rather exaggerates the tendency of the native youth to keep to his own countrymen when in London. At the same time he makes a suggestion that will, I think, commend itself to many friends of the young Indians, who come to England in such large numbers to complete their studies. In the event of special provision being made in connection with the University in London for the training of students for India, Mr. Baines thinks it would be worth considering whether a special officer should not be nominated to act as general adviser on the course of study and best means of following it in the case of each individual. An adviser on Indian studies such as Mr. Baines recommends would not concern himself merely with Civil Service candidates, but look after all students from India. He would, the witness observed, be the means of bringing the men together, and of arranging in various ways for some useful or interesting information to be imparted in supplement of the regular course required for their examinations. For example, he would be able to induce men of Indian experience to deliver informal addresses two or three times a term on such subjects as the general work of a junior civilian—land administration, and so forth. He might even go into practical matters of everyday life, including outfit, sport, intercourse with the Native Chiefs, and so on, all of which fall outside the prescribed subjects, but are none the less useful. As Mr. Baines told the Commissioner, and told them with, I believe, perfect truthfulness, many native students come to grief for want of sympathetic assistance and advice. It is to be hoped that this recommendation will be carefully considered. The very man for such a post, if his services were available would, it seems to me, be Sir George Birdwood, whose sympathy with Indians is unbounded, and who as he remarked in one of his valedictory addresses on his retirement from the Bombay service in the sixties is a "born dominie." In the course of his further examination Mr. Baines expressed the opinion that of all the special subjects made compulsory by the Commissioners the most important is a practical knowledge of the rudiments of the vernacular of the Province, in which the selected candidate is to be employed, and few will be disposed to disagree with him. I should mention that Mr. Edmund White, late Director of Public Instruction for the North-Western Provinces, has given very valuable evidence about the foundation of the Allahabad University, and the manner in which advantage was then taken of the experience in Calcutta and Bombay as to the difficulties to be avoided or overcome.

I hear that when Mr. Baines completes his report on the Census operations, and his arduous labours are now, I believe, approaching a completion, he will undertake the writing of the Administration Report—a task for which his experience admirably fits him.

Some day when the Authors' Society can spare time to devote to any other topic than the greediness of publishers they might advantageously turn their attention to the ethics of literary "devilling." We hear *ad nauseam* from enthusiastic admirers of certain well-known writers a great deal about their rapidity and fecundity, but it is easy for a man to turn out books and articles by the score or the hundred if he employs men to do the work or the greater part of it for him. I do not wish to mention names, but there are men talked about every day almost of our lives, who would cut a poor figure if their methods of adding to the literature of the day were disclosed to the public gaze like the not dissimilar operations of an eminent sculptor some years ago.

The celebrated Dudley Pearls are sold at last, at least, the largest row of them. Messrs. Ochs Brothers, Pearl Brokers, of 83, Hatton Garden, London, have, we hear, recently disposed of them for nearly £20,000. The row consists of 60 pearls, weighing together about 1,300 grains, the pearls being with few exceptions of the finest quality.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY.

With every condition in our favour, it was no wonder that a really good day's sport was held at Mahalukshmi, on Saturday. The wind might have been a little more moderate for at times it blew a regular gale, but this neither affected the attendance nor the programme. The crowd outside the "preserves" was enormous, and in the enclosures were to be seen all the well-known Bombay sportsmen and a large number of those who race up-country. Lord and Lady Harris and a big party from Government House arrived early on the scene, and there was the Governor's Band to enliven us with its excellent music. The ball was opened by a hollow victory achieved by Bismarck in the Cowasji Jehanghir Purse. He was splendidly ridden by that accomplished lightweight Gibbs, and won without being extended. The great race of the day came next, and there was a feeling of disappointment in the grand-stand that the Government House people were not present to see it run. The Forbes Stakes attracted only five starters, but they were all clinkers, and the public were hard set to pick the winner. Despite his crushing weight that magnificent little galloway Turkish Flag was made favourite, but Venture was also in strong demand. For some reason or other the Faras' stable was left severely alone. Merrily, however, had the stable support, and some of the *cognoscenti* plumped on him. The result of the race was a huge surprise. Artist, the Faras second string, waited on Venture the whole way, and in the straight came out, and won with a lot in hand. The weight for once stopped Turkish Flag, but Venture ran a great horse, and it was really hard luck that he was beaten. The Eclipse Stakes was, perhaps, the best betting race of the day; ten ponies started; and they were all pronounced to be good ones. Sir Frank had the pride of place at the lists, but the "talent" were on Beeswing, the little Australian from Mysore, who was in the pink of condition. It proved a magnificent race; all the ten ponies came home in a bunch, and there was only a neck dividing the first from the second and the second from the third. Mango was a strong order for the Corinthian Stakes, which he won in a canter from that greatly-improved pony Sly Boots. Kohinoor scored an easy victory for the Gaye Cup in a field of ten, four of whom started equal favourites, Rajeeb being slightly in advance. The afternoon closed rather badly for backers when the Silver Queen, who was let in ridiculously light, romped away from Minnihaha and placed the All Horse Handicap to the credit of that rather lucky sportsman, Mr. Woolmer, who by the way is breaking up his stable, as he expects to go home shortly on promotion. Captain Ross officiated as starter, and gave great satisfaction. Owing to the heavy state of the course the times were throughout very slow. The following are the details:—

"Mahalukmi Stakes."—Approximate value to winner Rs. 750. Rs. 750 added, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 75. For all horses. Weight: Weight for age and class. Penalties: Winners: once, 3lbs.; twice, 5lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Special extra penalty for winning races with added money of Rs. 1,000 and upwards. Once, 5lbs.; twice or once of Rs. 2,000, 7lbs.; thrice of Rs. 1,000, twice of Rs. 2,000, or once of Rs. 3,000, 10lbs. These penalties to be carried in addition to the penalties as ordinary winners. Allowances: Maidens, 6lbs.; of the day, 3lbs. Distance 1½ miles.

Aga Coochick Shah's b a m Minalhaha, 9st 10lbs, Pugh 1
W. O. 0
Mr H E A W's g a h Dameron 8st 3lbs, A Wahed 0
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Barnum, 8st, Trahan 0
Mr Ali bin Taleb's g a gal Tigris, 7st 9lbs, Noor Mahomed.. 0
Mr Esau bin Khalifa's b a c Rajub, 7st 2lbs, Pillaji 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Rajub; 3 to 1 against Tenebrusse, True Blue, Alert, Barnum, Dameron, Tigris, and Avenger; and 5 to 1 against the rest.

They were all despatched to a good start. Tigris made play for a short time, and then Dameron came to the point. But turning into the straight Kohinoor, Alert, and Dick Turpin were the leading contingent. The first named won pretty easily by one length. Time—1 min. 31 secs.

"All Horse Free Handicap."—Rs. 500 added. Entrance by 5 p.m. at the Grand Stand. Handicap to be published by 6 p.m. this day. Acceptances Rs. 25, which will constitute starting declarations, will be taken at 6-15 p.m. No race unless 4 started. 5 furlongs.

Mr Woolmer's g w m Silver Queen, 8st 8lbs, Gibbs 1
Aga Coochick Shah's b w m Minnihaha, 9st 12lbs, Pugh 2
Mr Channadi's b w g Whirlwind, 9st 12lbs, T Kendall.... 3
Capt Ross' ch w m Shears, 8st 10lbs, Ibrahim 0

Betting: 3 to 2 against Minnihaha; 2 to 1 against Whirlwind and Shears; and 5 to 1 against Silver Queen.

The outsider took up the running, and despite the game effort of the favourite to catch her won by two lengths. Time—1 min. and 5 secs.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

ADDRESS BY THE HON. J. BIRDWOOD.

The annual presentation of prizes to the successful students of this institution took place at Mahim, on Saturday afternoon, in the presence of a very large assembly of the parents and friends interested in its welfare, with the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood presiding. The approaches to the school were lined with venetian poles from the tops of which flags and banderoles gaily fluttered their rainbow hue while the interior was decorated elaborately with ferns and bunting, imparting a bright and cheerful aspect. The distinguished guests were cheered to the echo by the children on their arrival. Amongst those present were Mr. J. Douglas, Mr. J. W. Brown, Mr. Henry Conder, Rev. J. Scott, Mr. E. W. Campbell, Rev. R. M. Grey, Rev. T. H. Greig, Dr. D. McDonald, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Hutton, Mr. F. A. Spencer, Mr. D. M. Inglis, Mr. F. A. Fergusson, Mr. George, Mr. A. F. Turner, Mr. D. Carmichael, Mr. O. Hall, Mr. R. W. Playfair, Mr. W. M. Macaulay, Mr. A. Taylor, Mr. J. Maclean, and Mr. J. Fairclough.

The business of the afternoon commenced with the singing of the hymn, "Thy Word is a Light unto my Feet," by the school-children, which was contributed in a singularly admirable manner, and was greeted with vociferous applause from the audience.

Mr. L. J. Robertson, the honorary secretary of the institution, then read the following report.

Number of Children in the School.—The number of children in the school this year has slightly increased, there being 81 girls and 33 boys on the rolls, in all 64, as compared with 60 last year. Eighteen children have been admitted during the year, and 5 girls and 9 boys have been withdrawn. All the girls went to their friends or relatives; of the boys, one joined the British India Steam Navigation Company; one, the Grant Medical College; one, the Small Arms Factory, Poona; and one was sent home to his relations in England.

2. Education.—The Committee are able to refer with particular pleasure to the report of the Educational Inspector. The following passages are taken from his notes of the inspection:—

"The Scottish Orphanage was found in its usual satisfactory condition. It has excellent accommodation, and the instruction imparted is sound and accurate. . . . I was pleased to find cramming discouraged as far as possible. . . . The pupils are very carefully looked after, and they live a happy life in every respect."

3. Scripture Examination.—The children were examined in Scripture by the Rev. T. H. Greig, whose report shows that "the teachers have been efficient and conscientious in their work and the pupils diligent and successful in theirs."

4. Finance.—The Committee are able to record this year a reduction of about Rs. 1,100 in the debit balance due to the Bank as compared with last year. This result has, however, only been obtained partly by means of two exceptional items of receipt, namely, the recovery of several years' income-tax on the interest of investments which had been paid in error and by a large lump sum paid by relatives for the maintenance of children, and partly by postponing the execution of much-needed repairs.

5. Concert.—On Wednesday, January 25, the Annual Concert in aid of the Society's funds was held in the Town Hall, in the presence of his Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris. The concert was greatly appreciated, and resulted in a handsome addition to the resources of the Society. The Committee have placed on record a cordial expression of their thanks to Mrs. Greenway, Mrs. Stanley-Smith, and Mrs. Yeld, and to Messrs. Anderson Clarke, Seymour Dove, A. F. Fergusson, R. N. Mant, and Basil Scott, Herr Schmuck, and Dr. Yeld, for their hearty co-operation in making the concert such a success. Their warm thanks are also due to Mrs. Arnott, Mrs. Gilbert, and Mr. Mackenzie for the trouble they took in decorating the Hall, and to Mr. Watson for his kindness in lending flags for that purpose.

6. Matheran.—The children were as usual taken up to Matheran during the hot weather. The Committee are convinced that the benefit conferred on the children by this annual trip is an ample justification for the comparatively slight expense it entails. While there, arrangements were made by a Committee composed of Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, Colonel Proudfoot, and Messrs. Macmillan, Campbell, Mair, Surgeon-Major Wilkins, and others, to provide tea and sports for the children. These were greatly enjoyed, and the balance of the subscriptions raised for this purpose, amounting to Rs. 79, was handed over to the Society and added to its Recreation Fund. The Committee wish to record their special thanks to Surgeon-Major Wilkins for his many acts of kindness and attention to the children during their stay on the Hill.

7. The Treasurership.—This has thrice changed hands during the current year. Mr. Stiven on going home in the early part of the year handed over office to Mr. A. Mair, who on himself leaving Bombay a few months later, gave over charge to Mr. Hopper. At the last meeting of the Committee, Mr. Hopper expressed his regret at being unable any longer to continue to act, and Mr. Inglis, who takes up the office for the second time, kindly agreed to fill the vacancy. The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Stiven, Mr. Mair, and Mr. Hopper for the time and trouble they have given for its benefit.

8. Staff.—The Committee wish to record their appreciation of the energy, skill, and care with which Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Prentice, and all the Orphanage staff have discharged their various duties.

9. Repairs.—It is now nearly fifteen years since the present building was opened by his Excellency Sir Richard Temple, then Governor of Bombay. For some years past it has been evident that the building was in urgent need of extensive and substantial repair. The state of the roof has been causing anxiety during the last two or three rainy seasons, and must be thoroughly put in order before the next monsoon. The whole of the woodwork requires repainting in order to preserve it from rot, and the entire pavement of the ground floor ought to be renewed. All these, besides other smaller though equally necessary items of expenditure on repairs will, it is estimated, involve an outlay of some Rs. 5,000. These must be taken in hand during the current year, and the Committee appeal to the sympathy of the numerous friends of the Society, both in Bombay and in the mofussil, to make a special effort to enable them to do what is necessary in order to preserve the building from ruinous deterioration.

10. Conclusion.—The Committee desire once more to express their thankfulness at having been able to carry on in a satisfactory manner the work of the Society for yet another year. Time only serves to demonstrate more and more clearly the importance of the work carried on by the institution, and the numerous benefits it confers upon those whose lot would otherwise be wretched in the extreme. The generous support the Society has received from its friends both in Bombay and in the mofussil during past years makes them confident that, with the blessing of God, the work will be carried on with undiminished vigour in the future.

The following committee of management for 1893 was appointed:—

Chairman.—The Hon. H. M. Birdwood, Member of Council; Deputy Chairman, Mr. H. Conder, G. I. P. Railway; Bgde-Surg-Lt.-Col. James Arnott, M.D.; Col. Bisset, R.E., C.I.E.; Mr. J. W. Brown; Mr. E. W. Campbell; Mr. J. McN Campbell; Mr. D. Carmichael; Mr. H. Chalmers; Mr. J. F. Darling; Mr. James Douglas; Mr. J. M. Drennan; Mr. A. F. Fergus

Rev. R. M. Gray; Rev. T. H. Greig; Mr. W. Hopper; Mr. J. D. Inverarity; Mr. D. Jackson; Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine; Mr. A. Leslie; Mr. W. M. Macaulay; Dr. D. Macdonald; Rev. Dr. Mackichan; Dr. G. A. Maconachie; Mr. T. D. Mackenzie; Mr. J. Marshall; Mr. A. McKenzie; Mr. G. McLaren; Mr. Aux Mitchell; Mr. A. Murray; Mr. R. W. Playfair; Mr. Marshall Reid; Captain Potts; Mr. L. J. Robertson; Mr. H. Rowbotham; Mr. A. F. Simpson; Dr. Sydney Smith; Mr. F. A. Spencer; Mr. J. Stiven; Mr. J. H. Symington; Surg-Col. P. S. Turnball, M. D.; and Dr. T. S. Weir.

Ladies' Committee:—Mrs. Arnott; Mrs. Bapty; Mrs. Greig; Mrs. Leslie; Mrs. McKenzie; Mrs. Mackichan; Mrs. Maconachie; Mrs. Spencer; Mrs. D Macdonald; and Mrs. Rowbotham.

Superintendent at Mahim, Mr. John Anderson; Lady Superintendent Mrs. Anderson; honorary treasurer, Mr. D. M. Inglis; honorary secretary, Mr. L. J. Robertson.

Mr. Henry Conder, in proposing the adoption of the report, pointed out that it was a remarkable proof of the excellent work which was carried out since the institution of the school. This was one of those opportunities he had for proposing the adoption of the report, and he must say it really showed the hard work that had been done by those to whom it had been committed. There were one or two points he would like to refer to. The first was, and he was sure they would all agree with him, that they appreciated the services of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, the superintendents of the institution, who really deserved their thanks for what they had done in its welfare. The other point was that of the finances. They would see the report was taken up altogether in the matter of money, and they had a figure before them in the sum of Rs. 5,000, which was found to be necessary in order to put the school-room and its roof in proper repair before the monsoon. For that money they had to appeal to their friends and he would, therefore, ask them to reasonably contribute towards raising that amount, which was found to be absolutely necessary.

The report for the past year was received and adopted.

After a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the committee for the able manner in which they had conducted the affairs of the Orphanage by Dr. MacDonald, Mr. Henry Conder called upon the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood to take the chair.

Mrs. Birdwood very kindly distributed the prizes to the successful students.

Infants.—Joseph Wellis, 1st Reading, 1st Writing; and Hilda Scott, 1st Scripture, 1st Drawing.

Standard I.—Isa Dunn, 1st Reading and Spelling, 1st Scripture; Queenie Smith, 2nd Reading, 3rd Arithmetic; Alice Smith, 1st Writing, 2nd Scripture; Carrie McLean, 2nd Writing, 2nd Drawing; W. A. Jones, 1st Drawing, 2nd Arithmetic; and Gerald Pinson, 1st Arithmetic.

Standard II.—Ruby Lyons, 1st in English Scripture and Writing; Ida Smith, 2nd English; Kenneth Newland, 1st Arithmetic, 2nd Geography; Emily McLean, 2nd Drawing; Daisy Scott, 2nd Scripture; Sydney Smith, 2nd Writing; and Lionel Rose, 1st Geography, 2nd Arithmetic, 1st Drawing.

Standard III.—Charlotte Rehling, 1st Scripture, 2nd English, 2nd Arithmetic; Albert Pinson, 1st English, 1st Arithmetic, 2nd Scripture; Arthur Faulkner, 1st Geography; Olive Lyons, 1st Natural History; John Evans, 1st Drawing; and Lothi Wellis, 1st Writing.

Standard IV.—Alice Robottom, 1st English, 1st History and Geography; Maud Pinson, 1st Arithmetic, 2nd English, 2nd Scripture; Edith Prentice, 1st Writing; Maggie Lyons, 1st Scripture, 2nd History and Geography; Benjamin Wellis, 1st Natural History, 1st Drawing; Robert Sneddon, 2nd Arithmetic; and William Holland, 2nd Writing.

Standard V.—Lily Kobke, 1st English, 1st Arithmetic 1st Marathi, 2nd History and Geography; and George Holland, 1st History and Geography, 2nd English 1st Drawing, 1st Scripture.

Standard VI.—Mary Holland, 1st English, 2nd History and Geography, 1st Arithmetic, 1st Marathi; Daisy Kirk, 1st Arithmetic, 1st Algebra, 2nd English; V. Otto, 2nd History and Geography, 2nd Algebra; and Florence Campbell, 2nd English.

Standard VII.—Annie West, 1st English, 1st History and Geography, 2nd Mathematics; J. Newland, 1st Arithmetic and Mathematics, 2nd Marathi; Rose Kobke, 1st Marathi, 2nd English; and Geoffrey Rehling, 1st History and Geography.

Standard VIII.—Wm. West, 1st English, 1st History and Geography, 1st Marathi; and Alex. Prentice, 1st Arithmetic and Mathematics.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

For General Proficiency in Senior Division—William West and Annie West, handsomely bound volumes presented by Lord Colin Campbell.

For General Proficiency in Junior Division—George Holland and Lily Kobke, handsomely bound volumes presented by Lord Colin Campbell.

For Proficiency in Mathematics—Alex. Prentice, Rs. 20, presented by a friend.

To the most industrious Girl—Mary Holland, Rs. 10, presented by Mrs. Alex. Mackenzie.

To the best Darner—Mona Randall, Rs. 10, presented by a friend.

The Patrick Chrystal Prize for Scripture—Geoffroy Rehling, Rs. 20.

Sewing Prizes were awarded to Lottie Wellis, Alice Robottom, Edith Prentice, Ethell Randall, and Ruby Lyons.

After the presentation the programme of music was resumed. The singing of "A man's a man for a that" was capitally given, while the contributions of "The Foot Traveller," "Domois the Brave," and "Hail to the Chief" were as correct a conception of part singing as one could wish to listen to and quite delighted the audience for their high order of excellence. The company accorded the children unstinted applause, which was an expression that was decidedly very encouraging to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, whose interest and love in the welfare of the children committed to their care are well-known, and were shown by the highly creditable manner in which the boys and girls acquitted themselves under their tuition. The old familiars "Hail to the Chief," "The Birks o' Aberfeldy," and "The land o' the Leal" went with a "go," and with a correct interpretation which received cordial applause.

The Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood then addressed those present and said:—

Mr. Conder, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—This is not the first occasion on which I have had to remind myself in this hall that I lack one very important qualification for the honourable position which, by the kindness of the committee of the Scottish Orphanage, I am occupying this evening. I have not the good fortune to be a Scotchman; and do not quite understand how I can ever cure that defect. It is some consolation, however, to know that I share this misfortune in good company; for your late chairman, Mr. Conder, has just revealed to me the fact that he also is not a Scotchman. Having said so much, I feel bound to add that the committee have always done their best to make me forget my misfortune. Not only in former years did they associate me in the great work in which they are engaged by allowing me to join in their deliberations and to inspect the actual working of the school from time to time, in the company of one or another of their number, but they have, this evening, asked me to undertake a duty, the performances of which is pleasant in every way; and they have done more, and asked me to join the committee as chairman during the current year on the distinct understanding that I shall not be called upon to occupy the chair, whenever I am out of Bombay, and that whatever may be the heat and burden of the day, during my tenure of responsibilities, they shall be borne, not by me, but by a broader back and stronger shoulders than mine. I feel very grateful for this; and having thus explained why I am here, I trust I may yet go further, and on behalf of an assembly drawn largely though it be from places north of the Tweed, express our gratification at the entertainment that has been provided for us by Mr. Anderson and his staff of fellow-workers in this school. Good music is always dear to every human being, in whatever mood he may be, and in whatever plight, but here, in India, it is a special solace to us all, and especially after a hard day's work, such as falls to the lot of almost every one of us. But how much is the pleasure intensified, in such a quiet spot as this, on the verge of this lovely bay, far from the busy haunts of men, under the shade of innumerable palms and within sight and sound of the glad waters of the bright blue sea. Here we can sit and "let the sounds of music creep in our ears;" here, whether we have Scotch blood in our veins or not, we can be stirred by the same gracious and ennobling influences which stir every Scottish breast when the songs of Scotland are rendered truly and tenderly, as they have been this evening, by the children of this school. We are very grateful to you, girls and boys, for the songs you have sung, which have carried many of us, as we listened to you, in thought and imagination, to lands far distant, across the sea, and over the hills and far away; and we have only been brought back again to the realities of the present work-a-day world when the soft sounds of music ceased and were succeeded by the harsher accents of a southern tongue. I think I can say, that, in the opinion of all here present, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Prentice have done good work in this school. Mr. Anderson was placed in a somewhat difficult position when he first took charge of his duties; for he was appointed to succeed Mr. Duthie, whose qualifications for the position of head-master were exceptionally strong. Mr. Duthie's work was most highly appreciated by all the friends of this institution; and when he died, the loss sustained by the Orphanage was felt to be great indeed and almost irreparable. But the results of the last few years have quite justified the choice that was made of his successor; and we have ample evidence, in the report of the Educational Inspector, that the tuition of the children has been carefully and thoroughly attended to. But what pleases me most in the report is the little paragraph telling us that the pupils are very carefully looked after and "live a happy life in every respect." What a world of information that reveals to us! It tells us, if we did not know it before, that each pupil here is the subject of direct personal attention, that this attention is not that of master and teacher only, but of kind friends who take the place of parents and make this school a home for the children. We know that these friends are solicitous, not only for the mental advancement of the children, but for much higher things; that they realize how important a trust is reposed in them, and that they are here to educate these little ones in the truest and widest sense of the term, to rear them up to be sound in mind and soul and body, to form their characters by precept, by example, by careful training, so that they shall never bring disgrace on the grand old names they have inherited from their fatherland, but on the contrary grow up to be true men and women and so continue to live the happy lives "in every respect" which, on his recent inspection, seemed to the Educational Inspector to be especially noticeable in connection with this institution. That their hopes and aspirations for their pupils are realised is shown by the fact that the old pupils of this school invariably bring credit to it and themselves by their conduct in later life. There are many of them who at this moment have by their own exertions attained to positions of independence in this Presidency and elsewhere; and it is very gratifying to the committee to see so many of the old pupils here this evening. By their presence they show that they have not forgotten their old school and all that they owe to it; but are keenly interested in its welfare and in the welfare of those who have taken their places in the school. We can truly say that those who help by their subscriptions in carrying on the work of the Scottish Orphanage need not for a moment fear that their money is wasted. It is, I suppose, laid out as well as money could be spent. I will not apologise, therefore, for drawing your special attention to that paragraph of the report which refers to the necessity for repairs to the building in which we are now assembled. It is now nearly fifteen years since it was opened by Sir R. Temple, and repairs are urgently required which will involve an outlay of Rs. 5,000. That is surely not a very large sum in the present depreciated state of the rupee and, notwithstanding the alarming and continuous fall of the rupee, there is still some money left in Bombay. "There is corn in Egypt still." I feel quite sure, therefore, that the appeal made by the committee will not be made in vain, but that all Scotchmen will rally to the institution and help to maintain it in its present state of vigorous efficiency. Ladies and gentlemen, on occasion like this is always one of common joy and mutual congratulations; but we can not be free from the common lot of humanity. However happy our meetings may be, yet, the best of friends must part. We have had them to deplore the loss of many good friends during the past few years. I know that I interpret your wishes when I express the regret that we all feel at the thought of parting soon from one of the oldest and best of our friends. To-morrow Surgeon-General Pinkerton's connection with the public service of India will cease; but though that is so, we may be sure that his interest in the land which he has loved and served so well, for so many years, will not cease and that he will ever retain a kindly recollection of his connection with this institution and will always desire its prosperity. In saying good-bye to him let us all wish him a safe and pleasant journey, a happy meeting with Mrs. Pinkerton and many old friends, and many years' enjoyment in his native land of the rest he has earned so well.

The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood terminated the evening's proceedings. A dance was given later on in the evening which the children heartily indulged in till a late hour.

THE M. B. DEGREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It must have been a source of gratification and great relief to many of your readers to find his Excellency the Governor, in the capacity of the Chancellor of our University, referring, in his Convocation address, to the debate in the Senate on the M. B. question, and laying down a sound principle for action in these words:—"What we should endeavour to secure is that the titles (we give) are recognised by other learned bodies as of true metal, conveying a sound of depth and meaning not inferior to that conveyed by similar titles granted by such other learned bodies." Thus the Chancellor has assured the Senate that it need entertain no fears of the University coming into collision with the Government, so long as she observes the principle enunciated by him in granting her degrees. It was a pity that, on the last occasion, no opportunity was allowed to frame the whole curriculum for the M. B. Degree, which the Senate resolved to grant in the Medical Faculty of our University in place of the present L. M. & S. The standard of preliminary culture, which was adopted by the Senate as sufficient for entrance into the Medical Faculty, has been repeatedly shown to be the same as the Matriculation of a large majority of the British Universities granting the M. B. Degree; our Matriculation being, in fact, recognized by such Universities as the necessary certificate of a candidate's general culture qualification for entrance into the Medical Faculties of those Universities. Without grasping the full import of this contention, and in total ignorance of the real facts of the case, some members of the Senate allowed themselves to be scared away by the persistent, yet wrong, assertion that our Matriculation was too low a standard of general culture for entering on the study of medicine; and believing that in adopting it the dignity and honour of the University were placed in danger, these scared Senators, in a most novel fashion, forthwith brought the consideration of the curriculum for the degree to a close. These gentlemen ought to have known that the real difference between the requirements of a license to practise the healing art and of an academic degree in medicine consists not so much in the amount of the arts qualification possessed by licen—or degree—holders, as in the fact that the license-holders have only a rule of thumb or practical—as it is often called—course of instruction in the practice of medicine, whereas the degree or University man have a scientific and more prolonged course of study of not only the art and science of medicine but also a part of the physical and biological sciences which form the basis of medical science. The healing art, rising, as it did, out of mere empiricism, developed into a science, in proportion as its results were tested by the same strict methods of scientific research, and were accepted or rejected according as they succeeded or failed to satisfy the crucial tests of induction, as were applied in the more advanced branches of physical biological sciences. As the sciences dealing with the laws governing the inanimate and the animate worlds became more and more exact in their results and extensive in their scope of application, the science of medicine became more and more connected with and dependent upon the results and methods of investigation of these general sciences. The physical and biological sciences thus form the stable foundation, on which the superstructure of the science of medicine now rests. That course of study, therefore, is really exalted—is truly academical, which pre-supposes and insures a thorough grounding in the methods and results of the chief physical and biological sciences. Any attempt to improve the quality of our medical graduates as scientific medical men, by insisting on higher standard of arts qualification, indicates a complete misapprehension of the nature of the requirements of the case. The results which a study of the subjects of the proposed preliminary scientific examination would produce in the direction of improving the quality of our medical graduates, are not to be compared with those which the raising of the standard of preliminary arts qualification is expected to produce. It is curiously argued, in some quarters, that as the world around us is advancing, our University must advance along with it, and that, therefore, if we have had our Matriculation as the standard of entrance into the medical faculty so long, surely we must advance and insist on having a higher and higher arts qualification as the entrance test. To men who argue in this fashion, many British Universities which have insisted upon nothing higher than their own Matriculation as the entrance qualification for their medical students for a number of generations past, would certainly appear to be stupidly conservative and hopelessly averse to all advance. It is hardly a matter of surprise that men with such ideas of medical reform should see danger to the honour and dignity of our University in the adoption of the proposition, which the Senate passed on the last occasion. Let those who know better give no heed to such false alarms and complete the task they have begun by adopting a suitable curriculum for the degree. With the knowledge of the assurance, so gracefully conveyed in the enunciation of the sound principle by his Excellency at the Convocation address, there need be no apprehension of the University coming into collision with the Government in this matter.—Yours, &c.,

Girgaum, Feb. 24. M. G. DESHMUKH.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

UPON recommendations from India, the Admiralty has decided upon placing the twin screw cruiser Edgar in commission at once in place of the Blenheim, which was originally selected to relieve H. M. S. Boadicea as the flagship of the East Indian station. The Edgar is a first-class cruiser, of 7,350 tons, 12,000 horse-power, and twelve guns.

MR. W. E. NEALE, Commissioner of Agra, takes leave in the coming summer, as well as Mr. F. N. Wright, Commissioner of Allahabad. The arrangements as regards official appointments have been modified accordingly; Mr. G. R. C. Williams going to Agra instead of Allahabad, and Mr. H. B. Finlay officiating in the latter division. Mr. H. C. Ferard will officiate at Banda for Mr. Finlay.

QUITE abnormal weather continues to prevail throughout Northern India. On Wednesday Simla and Naini Tal had a fresh fall of snow accompanied by a blizzard, and from Lahore to Benares come reports of high winds, cold, and wet. One can have too much of a good thing; and though it is pleasant to keep the hot weather at arm's length as long as possible, there is reason to fear that the continuance of this damp and cold may injure the crops.

THE Warren Hastings, the new despatch boat now being built for the Royal Indian Marine, will not be brought out by Government officers, but will be delivered in India by the contractors. It was understood that she would be ready in May next, but it is now certain that she cannot be delivered before the end of September.

SURG. LT.-COL. A. M'GREGOR, Indian Medical Service, Medical Officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry, has permission to retire from the service on April 11, 1893.

THE United States Senate, on February 6, refused to take up the Bill for the repeal of the Silver Law; in the House of Representatives the Free Silver party carried a motion which aimed at preventing the repeal of the law 1890.

A DEPARTMENTAL Committee of the Board of Trade has been appointed to consider whether the arrangements for the transmission of seamen's wages now in force in the United Kingdom can be extended in the case of British seamen who may be discharged abroad within home trade limits.

REPORTS have obtained currency that signs of impending scarcity are discernible in the district of Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly, and 24-Pergunnahs. The position is not, however, exactly as here described. It appears that the winter rains have been very poor in parts of the Burdwan division, that is, in the Burdwan, Bankura, and Midnapur districts, and, indeed, have failed altogether in some tracts. Prices are being carefully watched, and the district officers are on the alert to provide road-work, either in the way of ordinary repairs or for famine relief if required. So far, when work has been offered at the rates allowed by Government, the people have declined to accept it, thus showing that no pressure is felt at present. These districts are all within easy reach of importation, so that no difficulty as regards food-supplies need be anticipated, if it becomes necessary hereafter to undertake measures of relief. No failure of crops in the 24-Pergunnahs has been reported, but there are some residents in the Diamond Harbour sub-division who are always the first to clamour for Government help.

MR. J. M. LELY suggests in the *Author* that the Laureateship should be made tenable for five years only, so as to give more than one of our contemporary poets a chance of wearing the laurels, citing for precedent, of all things in the world, the office of Commander-in-Chief in India. Would (a writer in the *St. James's Gazette* asks) the nerves of a harassed world stand a quinquennial literary election? "With new separate Laureates every five years for England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Canada, Australia, India, and our growing African Empire, we could get over even Mr. Traill's multitude in something like a reasonable time. Mr. Stevenson might be made perpetual, poetical, and romantic dictator of the Pacific."

A CURIOUS circular, says a contemporary, has been sent out to the Native Chiefs by one Salvatore Russo, hailing from Cairo, and describing himself as *mechanicien artiste*. It is printed in English, French, and Italian, the last named language being plainly that in which it was originally written. The author must be an ignorant man, for one copy was addressed to "Le Roi de Beluchistane," by whom apparently the Khan of Khelat was intended. Who or what Salvatore Russo may be we know not, but his brain has conceived the idea of a good "Universal Lottery," and he places his scheme "for a project that may change the face of the world" before the sovereigns and heads of every State. Those who are merely acquainted with English will be somewhat puzzled to know exactly what he means, for the translator he has employed makes him say: "To arrive at the sublime ideal, which has always been cajoled by all people, which is the fraternity, unity, and fortness of the worldly people in an alone progressive sentiment the subscribes projects to found upon solid base an universal society, which will have the title of Universal Lottery, which have also for first means the general prosperity." If we did not know that the ubiquitous Babu had not yet extended the sphere of his activity to Egypt, we should suspect his hand here. But it is probable that some versatile Levantine is responsible for the translation. The central idea of the scheme is to have a perpetual lottery with drawings every two or three months, one-half of the payments being given away in prizes and the other moiety deposited in the State Bank. The fund thus created is to be devoted to the development of agriculture, mines, canals, railways, &c. "It may also encour the discoveries which are most useful, to do railways also among Africa, to acquire all these grounds that could easily sell or cede for colonization, and could also to join again the worldly people, to hinder the wars, to ease the patients (*sollevare gl' infelici*), to reinforce the States, to demolish the impost, and so approach the Epoch of Gold or the triumph of the Science and Humanity." This is a strange jumble, and "Le Roi de Beluchistane" and other Indian Chiefs will be greatly puzzled to learn what this Friend of Humanity really means. Perhaps Salvatore Russo is in hope that some or other gullible ruler may inquire further concerning his plan, and even employ him to carry it out as an experiment. It this be so, he may abandon all hope of experimenting in India, for the watchful eye of the Political Offices would be upon him from the first and the days of deportation are not yet over.

THE London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* (Feb. 4) says:—"Overtures have been made by a country interested for a joint consideration between Russia, England, and China, of the frontiers of Russia, China, and Afghanistan in the Pamirs. It is believed in China that as soon as the snow melts in the Pamirs, within the next four months, Russia will make a further advance in that region. In reply to a long communication from Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, on the Pamirs and the Indian Frontier, Sir P. W. Currie writes:—Foreign Office, Feb. 1, 1893.—Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Rosebery to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, requesting that information may be published with regard to the Pamir boundary question, and expressing your view thereon. I am to state that the matter is receiving the careful attention of her Majesty's Government, who will be ready at the proper time, and in the customary manner to communicate to Parliament such information on the subject as may in their opinion be given without disadvantage to the public interest.

SEVEN thousand four hundred and ninety emigrants of British origin left the United Kingdom during January, being 155 in excess of the number for January 1892. The number going to the United States was 4,412, an increase of 101; to British North America 420, an increase of 157; to South Africa 791, an increase of eighty-seven; to Australasia 1,009, a decrease of 300. The English emigrants showed an increase of fifty-five, and the Irish of 123, while the Scotch decreased by twenty-three.

THE *Deutsche Rundschau* states that Dr. J. Troll, who reached Samarcand last October, on his way to Pekin and Shanghai, intended to make an exhaustive study of the ruins of Karakoram, the Mongal capital until 1256 and the chief seat of Marco Polo's Prester John. Beyond his account, that of Carpini, who visited it in 1246, and that of Rubruguis, who was there in 1253, we know of little of this once famous city. Its exact situation has been the object of much discussion. The alternative sites of D'Anville and Rémusat are marked on the maps. In 1873, Paderin indicated a probable site further north, and it is not positively known if its traces are to be found in the mounts of Kara Balgassum.

AT a Cabinet Council, held in Paris, on February 4, approval was given to the convention submitted by M. Delcasse, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, for laying a submarine cable between New Caledonia and Australia.

SIR JOSEPH PEASE, M.P., was recently thrown when mounting a restive horse at Hutton Hall, Gaisborough. Beyond a severe shaking and a few bruises to his head he was, happily, uninjured.

THE marriage between Lord Terence Blackwood, son of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, and Miss Florrie Davis will take place at the American Chapel in Paris next autumn.

THE *National Observer* contained the first chapter of Mr. Louis Stevenson's "The Isle of Voices"—a story of Polynesia, for which the remuneration, it is said, is at the rate of £10 per 1,000 words. Mr. Rudyard Kipling sends to the same paper "The Dove of Dacca," a pitiful little poem of an Indian Raja and the cruelty of fate.

THE Sultan of Turkey (says *Vanity Fair*) dines in solemn state in a room overlooking the Bosphorus. He sits on a divan, and uses neither table, plates, knife, nor fork, but only a spoon and his fingers, with which implements he fishes out his food from a series of little sauce-pans. He generally has a large retinue in attendance, but he always eats and drinks alone, not even a few of his favourite wives breaking bread with him.

IT is rumoured that the German Emperor intends to visit England this year for the express purpose of seeing the Derby run. Apropos of this a Berlin correspondent remarks that his Majesty has done all he could since coming to the throne to encourage horse racing, and he is a frequent visitor to the Charlottenburg and Hoppegarten courses, especially when military steeplechases are run.

THE term under which Sir Samuel Wilson held Hughenden Manor having expired, the possession has been transferred to the heir, Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, M. P.

THE young Earl of Carnarvon intends, it is said, to sell Bretby Castle, near Repton, with the estate appertaining thereto, and that a purchaser has been found in Mr. Gretton, one of the chief shareholders in the great brewing business of which Lord Burton is the head. Bretby came into possession of the Hasbeck family in 1871, when the seventh Earl of Chesterfield bequeathed the property to his sister, the late Lady Carnarvon, from whom on her death four years later it descended to her son. The fine mansion that occupies the site is about a hundred years old. Rumour fixes the price as £400,000.

THE Emir of Bokhara has left St. Petersburg on his homeward journey. During his visit (says the *Times*) the absorption of the Khanate in the Russian territory so far as Customs duties are concerned has been arranged. It is said that the Emir's request that Russia should formally recognise his son as the heir to his throne has been granted. The recognition (says the *Standard's* Berlin correspondent) practically sets aside the Emir's brother, Prince Abdul Malik, who is now living at Peshawur on English bounty.

NELSON'S old ship, the Froudroyant, is sold for a song to a German speculator; Nelson's Monument is desecrated by orders of Mr. Asquith and the organisers of the unemployed; and now, says the *Globe*, Nelson's private correspondence is to be knocked down to the highest bidder. At the end of the present month, a considerable collection of letters and documents pertaining to the greatest of British admirals will be offered for sale at the Wellington-street rooms. Some of the letters are in Nelson's own handwriting, and were written about the year 1804 or 1805. One is "dated, Victory, at sea, June 15, 1805." It is marked "secret," and refers to certain naval matters of much moment. In a letter in 1801 to the lovely Lady Hamilton, Nelson concludes: "But in fair or foul weather, at sea or on shore, I am ever, for ever, for ever, yours." A document of considerable interest is the original debenture for £94, 364 7s. 8d., to enable the trustees to purchase an estate, to be called Trafalgar, for the use of the Nelson family. This is signed by Mr. Speaker Abbot and others.

WHAT *Woman* describes as a case of considerable importance in our Eastern Empire is likely to occupy the attention of Indian politicians during the present session of Parliament:—The Indian Government will be asked to re-consider an appointment made to the throne of Ali Rajpur in Central India. The two last sovereigns died without leaving direct heirs, and great dissatisfaction has been expressed in India over the appointments made by the Government. One of the chief questions which will have to be decided will be the right of the ladies of a Royal family to choose a successor to a deceased prince. In this case there have been many disputes as to which of the many ladies of the Zenana has a right to the decisive voice in the nomination of the new rulor, and it is claimed that unfair means have been used to influence some of these ladies, and that her Majesty's representatives have listened to the voice of others, who were never legally admitted into the Royal circle. It is said by the appellants that the Indian Government has disregarded the rights and wishes of the senior Ranee and her friends in such a way as to arouse the serious discontent of the people, who are passionately attached to such national privileges as are left to them.

THE *Turkestan Gazette* publishes a letter, dated September 16, 1892, from M. Dutreuil de Rhins, the French traveller, announcing his arrival at Sandjou, in the Province of Kargalik, Chinese Turkestan. After leaving Patour, and reaching without difficulty the head of the Kiri-Daria, M. de Rhins and his companions entered upon an extremely arduous march over desert tracks of country, snow-covered mountains, and glaciers. During the journey which lasted seventy-seven days, they lost half their horses from exhaustion and lack of fodder. The members of the expedition themselves, however, arrived in fairly good health, although suffering terribly from fatigue. Their journey was interrupted by a halt of eighteen days' duration at Lee, in Ladak, where they were most hospitably received by the natives and the members of a small British Colony established there. A large number of photographs were taken *en route*, and the explorers also brought with them collections of interesting objects, including zoological, botanical, and mineralogical specimens. Astronomical and meteorogical observations were made, and a map of the country traversed by the expedition was prepared. M. de Rhins had arrived at Sandjou five months after the expedition started.

SIR G. PORTAL and his expedition are reported all well on January 28, two-thirds of their way from the coast to the Victoria Nyanza.

THE London Philatelic Society will hold an exhibition of Indian and Ceylon stamps, on February 22 and 23, at their rooms in Arundel-street.

GREAT devastation has been caused by floods in Queensland, the damage being estimated at between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000.

A CHATHAM correspondent states that sudden orders were received on the 9th instant at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, for a party of about 200 men of the Royal Engineers to prepare for immediate embarkation for the Mediterranean. The present order is for the men to proceed to Malta, but they are to be equipped in readiness for service in Egypt.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY, who is now at Pesth, slipped while crossing the road on February 6, and broke one of his legs.

COUNT ANDOR SZECHENYI's adventurous journey on horseback from Teheran to Bombay, will form the subject of communications to the Geographical Society of Vienna.

THE WEATHER GATE OF INDIA.

MR. DOUGLAS ARCHIBALD, late Vice-President of the Royal Meteorological Society, London, and corresponding member of the German Meteorological Society, and member of the Kra-Katoa Committee of the Royal Society, writes to us as follows:—

The study of the weather of India including its monsoon rains has always been regarded as one of the most fascinating to the man of science as well as useful to the economist, and we have been peculiarly fortunate in this country, having been provided with an unusually talented and successful group of meteorologists to investigate every phase of atmospheric condition prevailing over its wide area. By the labours of these gentlemen not merely have we gained an insight into all the constant local conditions which go to make up its climate but more especially of late years we are enabled by the graphic representation of differences from the average scientifically termed abnormals, to observe how the weather in each month or year differs from what occurred in other corresponding months and years, and to gain a closer knowledge of the proximate causes that predetermine such conditions. In other words, Indian Meteorology is year by year becoming a more exact and therefore a more predictable science.

And, indeed, it would be curious were this not the case, since it is admitted on all hands and by no one more forcibly than by Mr. Blanford, the former Director and pioneer of our official weather service, that India from its geographical position and peculiar orographical features is more favourably situated for the study of atmospheric changes than any other country in the world. Foremost among the conditions which immediately affect the material welfare and prosperity of its teeming millions must be ranked the date of the arrival, and quality of, the summer monsoon rainfall, and so important a place do these two points occupy, especially in certain parts of the country, that it was not surprising that Dr. (now Sir) W. W. Hunter, the Indian historian and statistician, shouted Eureka in 1876 when he had his attention drawn to the wonderful coincidence between the annual fluctuations of the rainfall of Madras and those in the spots on the sun's surface. Like many other ephemeral crazes the sun spot theory of droughts and famines came into fashion, reached an apex of exaggerated application, and gradually subsided again as soon as it was found that it was not quite so simple and flawless as its first promoters conceived it to be. Madras and the Carnatic, indeed, were found to tally remarkably well as regards their excesses and defects of rainfall with the cyclical rise and fall in spotted areas, but other parts of India were found to be not quite so synchronously affected, and as usual the Newton who was to reconcile all these differences under one grand theory was wanting. Moreover, many scientists themselves, and who is so sceptical as some of our dry-as-dusts, pooh-poohed the whole idea, and because a few contradictions occured which they could not explain, treated the whole theory of the solar spot influence upon earthly matters as a new form of superstition, and labelled it satirically as sunspottery. And yet although it may not be possible to predict several droughts and floods solely by the aid of a knowledge of these wonderful solar freckles there is a general consensus of opinion among leaders of the science that in some way not as yet fully understood the temperature, rainfall, storms, and other atmospheric conditions are all liable, especially within the India area, to a slow progressive variation up and down with the sunspots about every eleven years. Abnormal years occur, indeed, when everything seems out of gear, and in which any periodical change is completely masked by some large non-periodic change introduced possibly by a local or wide-spread cause dependent on some powerfully acting but ephemeral and extraneous cause, but such anomalies do not disprove the existence of the long underlying and more regular variation, and the moment we link together two or three groups of similar years we find the irregularities of the abnormal years tend to balance each other, and only the regular portion is left.

This eleven-year period of sunspots has also been found to be a valuable instrument for research. For example, it was indirectly through its means that Messrs. Hill and I discovered in 1877 the law of inverse variation in the summer and winter rainfalls of Northern India, which in combination with the conditions following upon a heavy Himalayan snowfall was first applied by Mr. Blanford, and is now recognised by the Indian meteorologists as one of the bases for forecasting the probable character of the summer monsoon.

While, however, the Himalayan snows probably have a large effect secondarily upon the arrival of the monsoon rains over North-Western India, we must look to Southern India and Ceylon as our outposts for the arrival of the vapour current itself and to the latter, indeed, as the weather gate, and advanced sentinel to give us warning of its approach. Now it is at least worthy of notice, if it has not already been observed by our weather prophets, that the dates of arrival of the monsoon at Colombo have a remarkable connection with the amount of rainfall registered over the comparatively neighbouring region of the Carnatic. Whenever the monsoon is before its average date the rainfall of Madras and surrounding districts is above the average and *vice versa*. A comparison of the figures representing these two conditions will show the relation better than words thus:

Ceylon* Date of arrival of the big monsoon, before or after its average date May 20.	Carnatic† Mean rainfall anomaly in inches (40 stations).
+ Before—After	
Days.	Inches.
1864 .. + 5	.. — 5
1865 .. —11	.. — 5
1866 .. — 2	.. 4
1867 .. —30	.. — 9·4
1868 .. —14	.. — 4·6
1869 .. —28	.. — 0·3
1870 .. + 9	.. + 1·3
1871 .. + 7	.. + 5·5
1872 .. +18	.. +11·5
1873 .. — 4	.. — 0·1
1874 .. +15	.. + 7·2
1875 .. — 8	.. — 5·2
1876 .. —17	.. —13·2
1877 .. + 4	.. + 8·3
1878 .. + 1	.. 0
1879 .. 0	.. + 2·3
1880 .. + 5	.. + 7·0
1881 .. — 9	.. — 2·1
1882 .. 0	.. + 4·4
1883 .. +10	.. + 5·2
1884 .. + 5	.. +11·6
1885 .. —16	.. — 1·1

* From the Ceylon Directory 1892.

† From the Rainfall of India, Part II. Indian Meteorological Memoirs 1887.

A mere glance at these figures shows at once a remarkable parallelism both in signs and numbers. Thus in eighteen years out of the 22 the signs are alike neutral in three, and unlike only once. The figures for the Carnatic rain fall have been shown by Mr. Blanford in the Rainfall of India to exhibit the same close relation to the sunspots as that which so wrought upon Sir W. W. Hunter's imagination as regards Madras, but the dates for the arrival of the monsoon at Ceylon display this still more clearly; in fact, the cycle is even clearer than in the case of the Carnatic.

Thus excluding insignificant decimals from the sunspot figures, and taking the mean of three and a-half cycles for the Ceylon dates from 1854 to 1891 and from 1864 to 1885 for the sunspots (in pairs of years from Wolf's tables), we have the following comparision:—

	Ceylon. Monsoon Dates. Mean Abnormals.	Sunspot. Numbers. Mean Abnormals.
1856-67-78	—7·5 min.	—38 min.
1857-68-79	—3·2	—34
1858-69-80	—1·0	—15
1859 etc.	—4·0	—37
1860 ,,	+2·0	+44 max.
1861 ,,	+10·0 max.	+37
1862 ,,	+4·0	+26
1863 ,,	+3·0	+ 9
1864 ,,	+1·0	— 9
1865 ,,	—4·0	—21
1866 ,,	+ 0	—30

Without entering into any further discussion of these figures we may say that Mr. Douglas Archibald who has placed them before us considers them to represent a cycle more regular than that in the rainfall of Madras, and one which shows a closer connection between the periodical burst of the monsoon in Ceylon and the sunspots than that which was first detected by himself and the late Prof. Hill, of Allahabad, in regard to the winter rainfall of Northern India, and which we had the pleasure of first announcing through these columns to the general public in 1877. Ceylon being thus our weather gate in first announcing the arrival of the monsoon which, if early, evidently gives hope of an abundant rainfall over the Carnatic and vice versa, may become valuable in furnishing as with a test us to whether the season is likely to be abnormal or otherwise, for if the law exhibited above is a real one the figure for a particular year gives what should happen in that year through sunspot action, and thus what may be regarded as the true progressive normal. If, then, the actual date is very far removed from the value for the year in its cyclical position we may infer that the monsoon for the year in question will be abnormal in that particular direction. For example, 1893 is in the 5th line from the top and the monsoon should occur two days earlier than the general mean date, i.e., on May 18. If it actually occurred ten days late we might infer that things would go wrong generally. On the other hand, if this occurred in the year 1900 we should infer that things were about normal. Apart from any other conclusion, it is plain that in examining the weather conditions of India we should embrace all we can from Ceylon and even go further still to Malaysia and Australia on the one side and to Siberia on the other, as Mr. Blanford has so significantly shown in his discussion of the causes of the draught of 1876-77, in order that we may thoroughly unearth not merely the small changes which affect our daily weather but those hemisphere-embracing and long-continued conditions barometric and otherwise which control the general weather of seasons, and ultimately tend to cause droughts and famines or rainfall and abundance throughout one or other portion of the Indian Emp

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE seventh annual general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 5-30 p.m.

Mr. Kharsetjee Rustamjee Cama, Vice-President, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The election of the following new member was announced:—P. Beni Madho, Private Secretary to V. B. P. Lall Chandra, Guru to H. H. Maharaja Kishore Singji, C.I.E., Jodhpore, Marwar. The following donation was announced, and thanks voted to the donors: From Mr. Isaac Benjamin, Slippers worn by Arab ladies at Zanzibar to the Museum. The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—Dr. Peterson, President; Mr. H. A. Acworth, Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Mr. Jiwanji Jamshedji Modi, and Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, Vice-presidents. Ordinary Members: Mr. G. A. T. Bennett, Mr. H. H. Risley, Mr. Tribhuvandas Manguldas Nathubhai, Mr. W. H. Barrow. Mr. Basil Scott, Mr. Yasavant Vasudev Athalye, Mr. Nasarwanjee Jivanjee Readymoney, Mr. Kharsetjee Rastamjee Cama, Dr. G. Waters, Mr. W. F. Sinclair, Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhaskerji, Mr. P. Purshotam Balkrishna Joshi, Mr. E. J. Kitts, Mr. Bdhmanjee Behramjee Patel, Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar—Council: Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, General and Literary Secretary; Mr. O. S. Pedraza, Foreign Secretary; Captain W. P. Walshe, Treasurer; and Mr. H. M. Phipson, Curator of the Museum and Librarian. The treasurer's report showing the financial condition of the Society up to 31st day of December, 1892, was read, confirmed, and adopted. The report of the Council was then read and adopted. It said that at the commencement of the year there was 107 life and ordinary members and that seven new members were elected during the year. The names of twenty-two members were struck off owing to deaths, resignations, &c, thus leaving 182 members on the roll at the close of the year. During the year ten ordinary meetings were held at which the following papers were read:—On the Funeral Rites and Ceremonies, by Mr. Kedarnath Basu. On some Superstitions prevalent in Bengal by Mr. Surat Chandra Mitra, of Chupra, Behar. On Vestiges of Moon worship in Behar and Bengal, by Mr. Surat Chandra Mitra of Chupra, Behar. Note on Burial Customs amongst the Bhuinar Brahmans in the Saran district, Behar, by Mr. Surat Chandra Mitra of Chupra, Behar. Note on the services rendered to the Society, by the late Dr. Dymock, by Mr. Jevanji Jamshedji Modi. On the Treatment of Cattle Disease, translated from Tamil, by Captain J. Mills, Principal Veterinary College, Bombay. On some ceremonies for producing rain, by Mr. Surat Chandra Mitra of Chupra, Benar. Note on two Idiots, by Veterinary Captain J. Mills, Principal, Veterinary College, Bombay. On the Persian Marnameh, or the book for taking Omens from the Snakes, by Mr. Jevanji Jamshedji Modi. On the Indian Folk-beliefs about the tiger, by Mr. Surat Chandra Mitra, of Chupra, Behar. The seventh and eighth number of Vol. II. and the first number of Vol III. of the Society's Journal were published during the year. Numerous donations books and articles of interest were received by the Society during the year. After adoption of the report, thanks were voted to Captain W. P. Walshe, the Honorary Treasurer, for the very clear and lucid way in which the accounts were kept by him, and for his exertions in collecting the arrears of past years. Thanks were then voted to Mr. Kharsetjee Rastamjee Cama and Mr. W. S. Millard for their kindness in auditing the accounts of the Society. The following Presidential address on the progress of Anthropology in India, by Mr. H. H. Risley, B.C.S., the retiring President, was then read:—

PROGRESS OF ANTHROPOLOGY IN INDIA.

After much consideration, I have come to the conclusion that the address which it devolves upon me to deliver as President of this Society can most properly be devoted to reviewing the progress that has been made during the last two years in Anthropological work in India and to indicating the lines of research which can most profitably be pursued in the future.

The scientific study of Anthropology is of comparatively recent growth, and has only been introduced into India within the last ten years. Hodgson and Dalton, the earliest labourers in this field, were quite unacquainted with the methods of research followed in Europe, and were to some extent hampered in their own inquiries by their ignorance of the line that European ethnologists were taking. A conspicuous illustration of this is afforded by their treatment of the important subject of exogamy. Hodgson does not refer to it at all, while Dalton only mentions casually that certain groups are what Mr. McLennan calls exogamous." Had Dalton realised the extreme scientific importance of the subject, can hardly be doubted that he would have given more attention to the subject and collected more extensive data than the meagre lists of the exogamous groups given in the Ethnology of Bengal.

Within the last few years all this has been changed. The necessity of working in concert with European ethnologists has been fully recognised; a special subcommittee of the British Association has been appointed to look after Indian Anthropology; and all recent inquires in India have followed the instructions laid down by the committee of the Anthropological Institute which sat in 1874, and drew up a set of instructions for inquirers.

Working on these lines, we have now got for Bengal a fairly complete account of the tribes and castes found in the census of 1881. For the N.-W. P. Mr. Nesfield's interesting sketch and Mr. Crooke's valuable Ethnography give as much information as can be looked for without special inquiries being instituted. It is to be hoped that the extensions recently undertaken will result in similar works being published for other Provinces. I will state briefly what extensions of Anthropological work I refer to.

The Government of Bengal has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,000 a year to the Asiatic Society of Bengal for the encouragement of Anthropology and Ethnography. The Society has started a special branch to deal with these subjects, and proposes shortly to publish a third section of its journal dealing exclusively with Anthropology and Ethnography. Arrangements have also been made for prosecuting systematic inquiries under the supervision of the Anthropological Secretary. Under the head of Anthropology it is proposed to work on the lines approved by Professors Flower, Turner, and Topinard, and to measure representative specimens of the chief tribes and castes in India. Mr. Kitts of the Civil Service has undertaken this work in the North-West Provinces; Surgeon-Captain Roberts proposes to measure the very interesting tribes subject to the Gilgit Political Agency; Dr. Saise, of Giridih, is engaged in measuring the tribes of the Hazaribagh district, and it is hoped that no difficulty may be found in getting similar assistance in the Punjab and in other provinces of India. Our Anthropological data will then be fairly complete, and we shall be in a position to attempt to test the conclusions which the statistics indicate.

In this branch of the subject I should mention that Dr. D. Cunningham, F.R.S., has undertaken to make a microscopic examination of any specimens of hair that may be sent in. The microscopic structure of the hair is regarded by European ethnologists as a very important racial character, and Dr. Cunningham's inquiries will fill a gap in the Anthropological record.

Turning now to Ethnography, I have to report that the Government of the North-West Provinces have adopted certain proposals put forward by me two years ago in a letter addressed to the Government of Bengal on the systematic prosecution of Ethnographic inquiries. A standing committee, with Mr. W. Crooke as President and Messrs. Nesfield, Kitts, and V. Smith as members, has been appointed to deal with the subject in Northern India, and they are understood to have a regular plan under preparation. The Provincial Government gives a grant of Rs. 1,000 and the Committee have agreed to work in concert with the Asiatic Society of Bengal and follow the same methods of research. In Madras the Government have given the Asiatic Society a grant of Rs. 500 a year, and have told off a Special Officer, Mr. C. D. Mullaly of the Police, the author of an excellent book on Criminal Tribes, to be Provincial Director of Ethnography. During a recent visit to Madras I had the opportunity of conferring with Mr. Mullaly on the subject of Ethnography, and arranged with him the system on which operations should be carried on. The field open in Madras is virtually untouched and promises to yield results of great interest; the caste system has there developed on peculiar lines and there seems to be a rich growth of survivals of archaic usage. At Bombay my attempts to secure the co-operation of Government, without which no scientific inquiries can be expected to make much progress in India, have been less successful than in Madras. The Bombay Government has refused either to make a grant to the Asiatic Society, or to appoint a special officer to supervise Ethnographic inquiries locally. They suggest that the work should be done through the agency of the Anthropological Society. No doubt it will be possible to effect something in this manner. I can supply the Society with copies of my Anthropometic Instructions and Manual of Ethnographic Research, and they must make an endeavour to induce members of the Society and others resident in the districts to take the subject up on those lines and to send me their replies to the questions.

Those replies I should then work up into monographs on the castes concerned. In this way we should have notices get together a complete account of the tribes and caste in the Presidency. The Chief Commissioner of Assam has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 a year for Ethnographic purposes, and has appointed Mr. Gait, C.S., the officer who had charge of the Census, to be Provincial Director of Ethnography.

I am still in communication with the Governments of the Punjab and the Central Provinces on the subject of extending Ethnographic researches to those areas and am not without hope that favourable replies may be received. The Chief Commissioner of Burma has not yet been addressed; but Major Temple, who is a recognised authority on these subjects, has expressed his willingness to supervise any inquires that may be started, and in the last resort we could therefore commence operations in that Province without asking for any assistance from Government.

This completes my sketch of the work actually done at present in the way of extending Ethnographic and Anthropological operations throughout India. It remains to indicate lines of inquiry which might with advantage be taken up in addition to those already in operation.

The first is the formation of an Ethnograhic Museum such as exists in a high state of perfection in the Museum fur Volker Kunde in Berlin, which owes its existence to the exertions of Dr. Adolf Bastian. Here the student may watch the gradual evolution of all the objects which have exercised the ingenuity and taxed the resources of primitive man and can see how steady the progress has been from the simpler to the more complex. It is easy, I may here remark, to over-estimate the value to Ethnographic science of collections of material objects, such as tools, weapons, means of locomotion, and the like. All these things are the products of many forces. The material surroundings of a people, the materials available, the climate, the fauna and flora, and a variety of factors, which it would be tedious to enumerate, have played a part in shaping the wants which have eventually found an expression in some instrument or invention: and here one may remark that similarity of circumstances rather than affinity of race seem to have contributed in the most marked degree to the development of these activities. External conditions have in this connection a stronger influence than inherited tendencies. Nevertheless, after all allowance has been made for these limitations, there remains a large field, within which the work of collection might profitably be carried on, and India, containing as it does so many tribes in very various grades of material progress, offers special facilities for forming a representative collection.

Another object which ethnologists would do well to bear in mind is the formation of a good collection of photographs of the different castes and tribes of India. Such a collection was made many years, with brief letter-press notices, by Dr. Forbes Watson and Sir John Kaye, under the title of the people of India. But permanent process had not then come into vogue, and the book, which is extremely rare and costly has by now lost much of its value by reason of the photographs having faded. There is believed to be no prospect of Government undertaking a new edition, and the only chance of anything of the kind getting done is for private inquiries to lose no opportunity that presents itself of taking characteristic photographs. Such photographs should always include one view directly front face and one exactly in profile. It is of course not suggested that any precise scientific value attaches to photographs of people; but they serve to illustrate dress and peculiarities and help to render intelligible the verbal description which the Manual of Ethnography provides for.

A more precise value belongs to accurately made casts of typical representatives of particular tribes and castes, especially if they are coloured and made of some durable material like plaster of Paris. Some casts prepared under my supervision for the Paris Exhibition of 1889, attracted considerable notice there, and were admitted to possess a definite scientific value as they were made to measure. The difficulty about casts is that they are very expensive, especially when made life-size and no other agency but Government is ordinarily in a position to undertake them.

Lastly I wish to invite attention to the desirability of making a representative collection of the skulls and skeletons of the chief castes. This sounds simple enough, but it is really beset with very special difficulties, which cast the gravest doubt upon the collections of Asiatic skulls which are found in European Museums. Skulls and bones must be cleaned by somebody in India, work of this kind is done by low class people, and there is no security against their mixing the skulls made over to them to be cleaned. Special care must, therefore, be taken to attach some sort of label to the head before it is given out to be cleaned, and to see that this is securily attached, so that it cannot be removed in the process of cleaning. Neglect of this simple precaution has rendered worthless many of the specimens now preserved in Museums. It should be added that, if it is desired to make a craniological examination of any skulls, they had better be sent to Dr. Paul Topinard of Paris, Professor Flower of the British Museum, or Dr. Gerson of the Anthropolgical Institute. These gentlemen have the requisite laboratories and instruments at hand, and can work with a degree of accuracy which no one in India can hope to attain.

A hearty vote of thanks to the retiring President for his presidential address was proposed and seconded by Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, and Captain W. P. Walshe, and the usual compliment to the chair concluded the business of the meeting.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY QUESTION.

REPLY BY THE VICEROY.

THE following reply to the signatories of the recent letter addressed to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy on the Currency question, has been sent by Colonel Ardagh:—I am desired by his Excellency the Viceroy to acknowledge the receipt of your communication upon the subject of the statements made by his Excellency upon a recent occasion to a deputation from the Indian Currency Association. Your letter, although dated 9th February, did not reach my office until the 19th. I am to say that a copy of the letter has been forwarded to the Secretary of State by this week's mail, and will, no doubt, be considered by Lord Kimberley, together with the statements submitted to the Viceroy by the deputation referred to above. In reference to your remark, "that you have observed with the utmost concern and regret that his Excellency seems to have adopted the conclusion that the representations addressed to him by the deputation formed an authoritative statement on behalf of the banking, trading, commercial, and industrial interests of Calcutta," I am to point out to you that the tenor of the Viceroy's reply, and particularly the concluding portion of it, showed clearly that he was aware that the views of the Currency Association did not find universal acceptance. The closing words of the Viceroy's speech, upon which you have specially commented, were intended to call attention to the fact that, although the Currency Association had repeatedly placed before the public the arguments by which its proposals were supported, no similar statement had, to the best of the Viceroy's belief, ever been made on behalf of those who were in disagreement with the Association. Under these circumstances his Excellency described the policy of the Association as, so to speak, holding the field—a description which in the sense indicated by his Excellency does not seem to him to be an inaccurate or unreasonable one. The Viceroy observed that your letter under reply and that addressed by Messrs. Henderson and others to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in September last contain little more than an expression of opinion on the part of those who have signed them. He understands, however, from the last paragraph of your letter that you consider your views to have been already fully placed before Lord Herschell's Committee by your representatives in England, and that you do not desire to submit any further statement of the grounds on which your opinion is based.

AFGHAN AND FRONTIER NEWS.

It appears from trans-frontier news writers' accounts of the affair, that the Amir's agent in Chitral, Sayed Jan Sahibzada, was going to Kabul with presents for the Amir, when in the vicinity of Narai he fell into the hands of a patrol of Umra Khan's men, who sent him to Jandol, where he is kept a prisoner. General Gholam Haider reported the occurence to the Amir, and, unless Umra Khan releases the agent, the Amir will certainly have a strong case for claiming the right to invade Bajaur.

Muhammad Sharif Khan, the ex-Khan of Dir, is still to the fore. With the assistance of Malik Fam Jan he hopes to shortly renew hostilities with the view of wresting Dir from Umra Khan.

The Khan of Lalpura is said to be still in disgrace with the Amir. Hakim Ahmad Jan, his Assistant Governor, has returned to Asmar from Kabul, whither he had gone to place the accounts of Lalpura before the Amir. The latter has ordered the Khan of Lalpura to remain at Asmar until further orders, and has been given an allowance of Rs. 20 per diem.

Jellalabad affairs are receiving the special consideration of the Amir. The Governor, Shah Muhammad Khan, has been summoned to Kabul for the purpose.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE result of the voting for the Transvaal Presidency, which took place in Pretoria on February 8, shows that General Joubert obtained a majority of 100 votes over Mr. Kruger. The total returns from the various electoral districts, so far as are known, give the following figures:—Mr. Kruger, 7,364; General Joubert, 5,950

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 10TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the Overland Mails of February 10, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 9-30 p.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Rev and Mrs Gray	Miss Savage
Capt Speedy	Mr R R Khosro
Mr Tyrer	Mr L Nixon
Col C C St Paul	Capt Leslie
Mr and Mrs Francis	Mr A G Scott
Mr Geo Brown	Mr H Ovenback
Mr Gough Allen	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr C R Chitty	Mr A W Hemans
Capt Ommaney	Mr A Schweitzer
Mr Luson	Mr Zygouras
Col Turner	Lieut and Mrs Tilley
Mr J E Gabbett	Surg-Col C Sibthorpe
Mr W J Turnbull	Rev A R Simpson

FROM ADEN.

Col F W Spring	Lieut Carmichael, R E
Mr J Tooth	Dr Reinhardt

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

THE COURT.

THE Queen, with the Empress Frederick, who arrived last week, and other members of the Royal Family, attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel at Osborne.

The Queen has signified her approval of the elevation of Leeds and Sheffield to the rank of cities.

The Duke of York presided on Monday at a festival dinner of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and in his address he warmly urged the claims of the society to public support.

The Duke of York was on Tuesday admitted by patrimony as a member of the Merchant Taylors' Company. His Royal Highness made a short speech at a subsequent luncheon, as did also the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Salisbury.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The debate on the Address was resumed in the House of Lords on Friday and was concluded, the speakers for the most part confining their observations to the Irish question. On Monday, in answer to a question, Lord Rosebery said that Sir G. Portal had authority to conduct affairs in Uganda after the withdrawal of the East Africa Company. The sitting on Tuesday was brief, but the Lord Chancellor introduced Bills relating to the administration of estates and to trustees.

In the House of Comons on Friday the motions for the issue of new writs for North and South Meath gave rise to some controversy, but they were eventually agreed to. The debate on the Address was then resumed, and Mr. Labouchere moved an amendment in favour of the evacuation of Uganda, which he said he would not press at present, and after much discussion the debate was again adjourned. On Monday, Mr. Gladstone, replying to a request from Mr. J. Chamberlain, made a statement of Sir G. Portal's powers in Uganda similar to that of Lord Rosebery in the other House. The debate on Mr. Labouchere's amendment to the Address was resumed, but the motion was ultimately withdrawn. Mr. Wharton next moved an amendment on the subject of agricultural depression, which was debated during the ramainder of the sitting and again on Tuesday, when the amendment was negatived by a majority of 40 votes. Mr. Keir Hardie moved to express regret that the Queen's Speech contained no promise of prompt legislation in the interests of the unemployed, but, after discussion, the amendment was rejected by 276 against 109.

On Wednesday Mr. Collings moved his amendment to the Address, expressing regret that no measures were announced in the Queen's Speech for the relief of the agricultural labouring class. After a rather warm debate the amendment was rejected by 312 against 228.

The Judges in the Cirencester election petition on Monday decided that the result of the scrutiny was an equality of votes for both candidates. They, therefore, declared that the election was void.

POLITICAL.

The Marquis of Salisbury visited Liverpool on Saturday, and opened a new overhead railway. Replying to an address at the Town-hall, his lordship distinctly declared the impossibility of re-imposing a duty on corn and pointed out the need for territorial expansion of the empire for the purposes of extending our trade and commerce.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M. P., spoke at Walsall on Saturday in support of Mr. Ritchie as a candidate, and severely criticized the promise of the Government as announced in the Queen's Speech as being impossible of fulfilment and as dishonest bids for votes.

GENERAL.

Lord Brabourne, Deputy-Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway, and formerly, as Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, a member of the House of Commons, died on Monday, aged 64.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in presiding on Friday at the meeting of the Diocesan Educational Society, urged increased efforts on the part of Churchmen to assist in maintaining religious teaching in voluntary schools. The Earl of Cranbrook, late President of the Council of Education, and Sir W. Hart Dyke, M.P., late Vice-President, spoke in the same sense.

Both Houses of Convocation of Canterbury and the House of Laymen assembled on Tuesday at Westminster.

A messenger of the City Bank, on Friday, was robbed of a bag containing £700 in gold, which he handed to a strange man, who said he was a clerk of the branch to which the money was to be taken.

The Official Liquidator of the Hansard Union stated on Friday last, in his evidence at the trial of the defendant directors, that he did not think either the shareholders or the unsecured creditors would obtain anything. The first debenture holders would be paid in full, the second probably 15s. in the pound, and the third nothing.

The hearing of the charges against Hobbs, Wright, and Newman in connexion with the Liberator Building Society was resumed at Bowstreet on Monday. The prosecuting counsel intimated that further charges would be brought against the defendants, in one of which Mr. Spencer Balfour was seriously involved.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Manchester Ship Canal Company, on Monday, it was stated that less than one mile remained to be excavated, and that £1,500,000 would be required to complete the canal for traffic to Manchester.

A young Frenchwoman performing at Leicester, on Wednesday, on the trapeze, fell, and was almost instantly killed.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Col. W. H. Horsley; Maj.-Gen. George Burn; Gen. S. J. K. Whitehill; Surg.-Maj. H. Day; Lord Brabourne; Lord Northbourne; Sir T. Baker; Rev. Sir F. L. Robinson, Bart.; Sir J. A. Morris, Bart.; Mr. L. J. Jennings, M.P.; Mr. McCarthy, M.P.; Hon. J. F. Townshend; Col. G. E. Grover, R.E.; and Rev. Dr. T. O. Finlayson.

THE FAREWELL TO LORD ROBERTS.

THE "Times" of Feb. 6, alluding, in its "Indian Affairs" columns, to the recent great gathering of the Punjab races at Lahore to bid farewell to the retiring Commander-in-Chief in India, says:—"The historical characteristic of the gathering was its emphatic declaration of the opinion of the Punjab races in regard to the military policy of the Government of India during the past ten years. With that policy the name of Sir Donald Stewart must be honourably associated as well as that of Lord Roberts. Moreover, without the firmness of Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne, combined with the loyalty and resource of their Finance Ministers, Sir Auckland Colvin and Sir David Barbour, and the energy of the late Public Works Minister, Sir Theodore Hope, that policy could not have been brought to an uninterrupted close. For we cannot shut our eyes to the two facts that the military expenditure of the Government of India during the past eight years has involved a serious strain on the finances of the country, and that it has been the subject of continuous criticism by sections of the public Press. That policy practically amounts to a recognition that India can no longer be held exclusively from the seaboard, and that it has an extensive land frontier which demands a system of defence works of a costly and scientific character. . . . . It is well that we should thus be reminded of our fundamental duty to the Indian races. Whatever we leave undone, we must secure than from the miseries of foreign invasion, or confess our whole system of Indian rule to be a sham. We have disarmed the peoples of India, and whether in the lowlands adjoining the Kachin hills or in the valleys upon which debouch the Afghan passes, our first obligation is the effective protection of the provinces from which we have taken away the means of self-defence. A century and a-half of British rule has placed the very idea of a foreign invasion beyond the imagination of the inhabitants of our older Indian territories. What the intelligent classes in those older territories ask for is more schools, a complete separation of the judicial from the executive functions of the district officers, and a larger share in the legislation and government of the country. But what the races and nationalities of our frontier provinces demand first of all, whether in Burma or in the Punjab, is safety. The gathering of the Punjab races at Lahore is probably the first instance of the whole civil communities of an Indian province uniting to express their attachment to a military officer who throughout his career has had nothing to do with civil administration. The emphatic approval which it gave to the policy with which Lord Roberts is so strongly identified—the policy of timely defence against external aggression—gives a permanent significance to that gathering which no effusiveness of valedictory emotion could possess.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

UGANDA.

ON the 6th inst. Lord Rosebery, replying to a question from Lord Brassey, explained the instructions which had been given to Sir Gerald Portal as Commissioner for the British sphere of influence in East Africa. The position of the Commissioner in Uganda after March 31 would be independent, and he would endeavour, as far as his opportunities went, to make British influence felt by the natives, to maintain peace and order, secure the safety of traders and travellers, develop legitimate trade, and generally, without undue interference with the tribal government, to pave the way for conferring on the natives the benefits of civilisation which would follow the suppression of the slave trade. Sir Gerald Portal had an ample staff to support his authority, and also full power to take over any forces belonging to the East Africa Company; and in view of the difficulty of communicating with a commissioner sent into the heart of Africa, the Government had felt it their duty to give him as free a hand as possible to do what he thought fit pending the preparation of his report.

Their lordships rose at five minutes past five.

In the Commons Mr. Chamberlain asked the Prime Minister what arrangements the Government had made for preserving the peace in Uganda in the interval between the time of Sir G. Portal's report and the final decision of the Government.

Mr. Gladstone, having thanked his right hon. friend for putting the question, read the official despatch and said Sir G. Portal had a large discretion, and also in his capacity as commissioner he had ample authority to make whatever arrangements he might find in the exercise of the wisdom and prudence to be necessary and to be within his power, either as regards the time when he left Uganda, himself, or, if he thought fit to leave Uganda, to make arrangements which would operate during his absence.

THE ADDRESS.

The debate on Mr. Labouchere's amendment to the Address with regard to the evacuation of Uganda was resumed by

Sir J. Kennaway, who defended the action of the Church Missionary Society in endeavouring to secure British protection in Uganda.

Mr. A. Cl. Morton asked that the House should be consulted before any definite policy was decided upon.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts regretted that Mr. Labouchere was not going to take a division upon his amendment. He warmly defended the action of the British East Africa Company. No slave had been employed in the service of the company without a contract being entered into with his master, which enabled him to purchase his freedom out of his wages. By this means hundreds of slaves had been emancipated. In three years the company had, at an expense of only 300l., liberated 2,364 slaves. By their slave cruisers, which cost this country from 150,000l. to 200,000l. a year, the Government were only able to liberate 150 annually.

Sir E. Grey, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said the criticisms which had been made would have been more to the point had a policy of annexation been before the House. Captain Lugard had left the country with the king and the chiefs on the British side, and with the civil war at an end, and Sir Gerald Portal had that extra advantage, in addition to the force he had taken with him, and the resources of the company.

Mr. J. W. Lowther and Mr. Wallace also spoke, when Mr. Labouchere formally withdrew his amendment.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

Dr. Wharton moved an amendment expressing regret that no measures were announced in the Queen's Speech for the present relief of those who were affected by the existing widespread depression in agriculture, either by means of readjustment of local burdens or otherwise. They were told that the remedy lay in a reduction of rent, but how did that apply to vacant lands? At the present moment there were lying in a state of desolation no fewer than 6,000 acres in the county of Essex, which were formerly fine wheat-growing lands. He was informed that in the county of Norfolk there were only 13 country gentlemen who were able to live in their own houses. One direction in which agriculture could be relieved would be by stringent legislation with a view of preventing foreign food from being sold as of English origin (hear, hear).

Mr. Jeffreys seconded the amendment.

Mr. Everett discussed at some length the various causes leading to low prices.

Mr. Brookfield thought that no remedy could avail unless accompanied by a fiscal re-arrangement.

Dr. Farquharson, while protesting complete confidence in the intentions of the Government, pressed for some information as to the composition of the committee and the scope of its inquiries.

Mr. V. Gibbs argued that the monometallic system was in a great measure responsible for agricultural depression.

Mr. H. Hobhouse supported the motion, because he believed that a mere inquiry was a mockery, and pointed out that the agriculturists had great reason to be distrustful of the present Government inasmuch as 15 of its members had voted in favour of Mr. Provand's motion to increase the taxation on land.

Mr. Chaplin derided the suggestion of an inquiry as a remedy for agricultural distress. Inquiry was unnecessary, and what the agriculturalists wanted was permanent relief. He suggested a further revision of railway rates, more effective security against the importation of cattle diseases, further relief from local taxation, and above all, changes in our currency system which would encourage the wider use of silver.

Mr. Gardner replied briefly to the effect that as the representatives of the agricultural interest could not agree among themselves—as shown by the recent conference and in the present debate—as to the proper remedy for the admitted distress, the Government was justified in proposing an inquiry.

Sir M. J. Stewart and Major Rasch supported the amendment.

Mr. Stanhope, who thought an inquiry superfluous pointed out that, though there might be some divergence as to the remedies, there were several, such as the relief of local taxation, on which they were all agreed.

Mr. T. W. Russell complained that no reference had been made to the case of Ireland, and was speaking at 12 o'clock when the debate stood adjourned.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. H. Fowler moved respectively for leave to bring in their Plural Voting (Parliamentary Election) and the Registration of Electors Amendment bills; but Mr. Balfour objecting, the motions were not pressed.

The House adjourned at ten minutes past 12.

On the 7th inst. the debate on Mr. Wharton's amendment to the Address was resumed by Mr. T. W. Russell, who dwelt on the condition of agriculture in Ireland, especially in Ulster, and advocated the abolition of dual ownership, on fair and reasonable terms to the landlords, so that the farmers might become absolute owners of the soil.

Mr. Dillon taunted the hon. member with want of consistency in his declarations on this subject in Canada, in Ireland, and in the House of Commons.

Mr. Morley said the reports he had already received led him to the conclusion that while there was considerable room for improvement in the general agricultural condition of Ireland, that condition could not be regarded as being critical, and therefore he was not inclined at the present moment to propose or to support a measure in the direction of a revision of rents.

Mr. Long, reverting to the subject of agricultural depression in England and Wales, denied that a committee of inquiry was required.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out that if they dealt with one interest in distress they must deal with all, and this would revolutionise our financial system.

On a division Mr. Wharton's amendment was negatived by 272 to 232.

MR. KEIR HARDIE'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Keir Hardie then moved an amendment expressing regret that her Majesty had not been advised when dealing with agricultural depression to refer also to the industrial depression now prevailing, and the widespread misery due to large numbers of the working class being unable to find employment, and to direct Parliament to legislate promptly and effectively in the interests of the unemployed. There were four millions of the inhabitants of these islands who were without any visible means of subsistence, because our present land and industrial system denied them the opportunity of earning a living. In London alone it was estimated that 50,000 men were unemployed; that there were 300,000 men classed as casual workers, loafers, and criminals; and that there were close upon 400,000 men whose earnings were less than 21s. per week. He held that the thousands of men out of employment in the country had a right to look to that House for assistance in securing work (hear, hear). Emigration did not cure the evil; it deprived us of the most thrifty and provident men, and in exchange we got the poor degraded workers of the Continent (hear, hear). It might be said that his amendment contained no specific proposal, but they had high authority in that House for not disclosing a proposal until they were in a position to give effect to it (Opposition cheers and laughter). He thought that Protection would only aggravate the difficulty. (Ministerial cheers). But they might reduce the system of overtime in Government departments, and so employ more labour; they might issue contracts at home, instead of sending for supplies to Bavaria and elsewhere (hear, hear)—they might reduce the hours of labour on railways and tramways, and they might establish home colonies on the idle lands of which they had recently heard so much. He would remind the Government that that which lost them a supporter at Hudders' field was the absence of the labour question from their programme. Unless they desired to see the experience of Huddersfield repeated in various constituencies where vacancies now existed, they would do well to give heed to a subject which was so pressing.

Mr. Howard Vincent, in seconding the amendment, contended that much of the existing distress was due to unjust fiscal laws.

Mr. Saunders opposed the amendment because it suggested no practical remedy which the Government could adopt.

Mr. Bousfield remarked that an overwhelming majority of members were pledged to support this social reform, and asked the Prime Minister whether he intended to treat them as he did his majority of 1886, which he smashed and pulverised on the rock of Home Rule.

Mr. Macdonald supported the amendment.

Sir J. Gorst held that this question was more important than the question of Home Rule, and observed that the electors of England had by a large majority at the last general election pronounced their opinion to that effect. These was no reason why the Government should not even now promise that this question of industrial depression should, subject to the exigencies of carrying the Home Rule bill, occupy the second place in their programme in lieu of the gerrymandering legislation which was intended to give an electioneering advantage to one political party.

Mr. Mundella said this amendment, if carried, would be tantamount to a vote of of censure on the Government, and reminded the House that he had himself placed on the paper three bills on labour questions—one dealing with the hours of labour of railway servants, another for the notification of accidents, and the third for promoting conciliation in labour disputes.

Mr. Cremer said the time would come when Mr. Hardie would see that he had been used as a cat's-paw (laughter and "hear, hear"). He himself considered that the present Government was one of the best, most honest and sincere—(derisive laughter)—yes, he had no doubt that Conservative members would rather hear the man whom they had captured (order, order).

Mr. Hardie: Mr. Speaker, I must protest (interruption).

The Speaker: Order, order.

Mr. Hardie: I wish to deny that I am being made a cat's-paw of for any purpose.

Mr. Cremer replied that a man was known by the company he kept, and the fact that this motion had been seconded by Mr. Howard Vincent was, in his (Mr. Cremer's) opinion, a sufficient justification for voting against it.

Sir J. Fergusson said the remedies suggested by Mr. Keir Hardie would be most injurious to the working classes.

Mr. G. Wyndham, who was received with loud cries of "Divide," said that although he should not hold himself bound to support any such measures as the hon. member for South-West Ham might lay upon the table in the event of the amendment being carried, he should support the proposal as a protest against the callous indifference of the Government to legislation touching the welfare of Englishmen (derisive Ministerial cheers and laughter).

The House divided:

For Mr. Keir Hardie's amendment.....	109
Against	276
Majority against	—167

The House adjourned at 10 minutes past 12.

MR. COLLINGS' AMENDMENT.

On the 8th February Mr. Gladstone gave notice of his intention the following day to move the suspension of the midnight rule closing the debate.

Mr. Jesse Collings moved the following amendment to the Address: "But we humbly express our regret that, in your Majesty's gracious Speech from the Throne, no measures are announced for the relief of the agricultural labouring classes. We humbly represent to your Majesty that these classes are among the most deserving and law-abiding of your Majesty's subjects; that their present condition is such as to call for immediate attention; that measures for the amelioration of their condition should be at once adopted; and that such measures are more pressing and of more vital importance to the best interests of the country than any legislation having for its object constitutional changes in the Government of Ireland, and should take precedence of any such legislation." A steady decline in agriculture, he said, meant national ruin. At the present moment the younger men were leaving the rural districts and the older ones were dying out. If this state of things did not receive an immediate remedy there would soon be hardly an all-round agricultural labourer left in the country. He had with him a book filled with the election addresses of Gladstonian candidates for rural constituencies at the last election, and in every one of them promises were made to the agricultural labourer. But besides election addresses, there had been the proceedings of an agricultural conference in London, at which the delegates were entertained at a free breakfast that they might hear a speech from the right hon. member for Midlothian. The members of that coference returned to their homes with the fixed idea that the Gladstonian party if returned would bring about a sort of agricultural millennium. The truth was that platform speeches, election addresses, and agricultural labourers' conferences has served their purpose. A mountain of promise had brought forth the mouse of parish councils (cheers and laughter). Many hon. gentlemen now sitting in that House had made promises which they never meant to keep (cries of "No," and Hear, hear). The proof of the pudding was in the eating (cheers). If candidates had by this means obtained money instead of votes they would have long ago found themselves in the Law courts. The Liberator affair would have been nothing to it (hear, hear). He was in North Somerset the other day, and was told the following incident on the very best authority:—An agricultural labourer in that district was being paid his wages by a farmer one night shortly after the General election, and, on receiving the money, he promptly handed it back. "You have made a mistake," he said to his master; "we were promised that when Mr. Warner was returned to Parliament we were to have 1l. a week" (roars of laughter).

Mr. Warner: No one ever promised such a thing at all in my name (Ministerial cheers).

Mr. Collings: I was speaking of what this poor labourer understood, and I have it on the best authority.

An Hon. Member: Who told him to say it (Ministerial cheers and laughter)?

Mr. Collings: I daresay the labourer was wrong, but at any rate that is what he understood.

An Hon. Member: What were his politics (renewed laughter)?

Mr. Collings: I don't know what he was. But the sequel has yet to come. He refused to keep his situation as the result of having made that mistake (loud Opposition cheers and laughter).

Sir B. Samuelson, who had given notice of an amendment to Mr. Collings's amendment, said he had decided not to move it.

Sir E. Leechmere in seconding the amendment, complained of the manner in which the legislation of the late Government for the benefit of the agricultural labourers had been ignored.

Mr. Logan asserted that the projected parish councils would place the labourers on the high road to independence.

Mr. H. Farquharson, desiring that some stimulant should be applied to agriculture generally, advocated fiscal reform.

Mr. Benson expressed his gratification at the promise of parish councils; and Mr. Cust taunted the supporters of the Government with having come in under false pretences.

Mr. H. Fowler argued that the real reason for bringing forward the present amendment was to be found in the fact that the member for the Bordesley division objected to Home Rule.

Mr. E. Stanhope feared that there was no chance of any of the promised measures being brought forward for practical discussion.

Mr. Gladstone objected to the present amendment, because it invited the House to assert what was entirely untrue, inasmuch as a bill for the establishment of parish councils was announced in the Speech from the Throne, and that was most distinctly a measure for the relief of the agricultural labouring classes. How, he asked were cottages to be improved except by giving to the labourers powers of self-government? The parish council was of absolutely vital importance in raising the physical and moral condition of the agricultural labourer. The Government had assumed a burden as heavy as they could carry, and it would be a dishonest course for them to charge themselves with more engagements.

Mr. Chamberlain reminded the House that the measure to be proposed for the relief of the agricultural labourers occupied the last place in the Queen's Speech. It came after Home Rule, after a great reform bill

subject. My noble friend has made a very interesting speech upon a subject of very great importance, but under the circumstances I have explained, I am sure he will forgive me for not following him, because it would be inconvenient to do so.

The House rose at five minutes past five o'clock.

On Friday, February 3. Mr. Schwann in the Commons asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether a commission had been or would be appointed to inquire into the action of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with the consent of the Viceroy of India, with reference to the abolition of the right of trial by jury in Bengal, in many classes of cases which previously were subject to that mode of trial; and what measures had been taken, or would be taken by the Secretary of State for India, should such a commission not have been decided upon, to preserve to the inhabitants of Bengal the right they had hitherto enjoyed of trial by a jury of their fellow-subjects.

Mr. G. Russell: The orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to which my hon. friend refers, and which affect eight out of the forty-six districts of Bengal, have been and are under the consideration of the Secretary of State; but as he is, at the request of the Government of India, awaiting a despatch on the subject, which is now on its way home, it is impossible to make any final announcement of his intentions.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

PROF. H. S. FOXWELL, Professor of Political Economy in University College, London, delivered a lecture on "Bimetallism" in the Examination Schools, Oxford, on Feb. 4. The chair was taken by Prof. F. Y. Edgeworth. Prof. Foxwell said they had to deal with a double disturbance—in the first place, a great appreciation of gold, and, secondly, a loss of the par exchange between gold and silver-using countries. What was the ideal with regard to a currency? Should it be steady, or should it rise and fall? He contended that stability of prices was of the utmost importance. As to the variation of exchange between gold and silver-using countries, from 1873 to the present time there was a variation of 50 per cent. As to the cause of these variations, the bimetallists attributed them to the demonetisation of silver by Germany in 1873. The obvious remedy appeared to be to return to the old use of silver, and he, therefore, proposed to resume the use of silver as a legal tender. He declared in favour of a base of two metals, as being more likely to secure stability, and if they must have a single reserve, he thought a silver reserve would have a steadier result than a gold one. A fixed ratio must be observed, say twenty to one. In that way they would be able to utilise a supply of both the great monetary metals, and no difficulty could then arise in matters of exchange with countries such as China and India. The problem before them was whether or not silver was to be totally demonetised. They could not shirk the responsibility of deciding by mere inaction, because if they did so silver would almost certainly be demonetised. The question depended upon the action of England, and if remonetisation of silver did not take place they would have to deal with a continually increasing fall of prices, which he feared would lead to grave social difficulties.—Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs, President of the Bimetallic League, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said many of them knew nothing about the theory, but they had a strong opinion that the practice would be admirable. He maintained that commerce under the present system was dwindling, and British commerce was the life and soul of Britain.—Sir W. Houldsworth, M. P., said bimetallism was a means and not an end. The end they had in view was to consider the great interests of the nation as a whole.

CURRENCY AND INCREASED TAXATION.

"S. E. B." writes to the "Globe" of Feb. 6.—v With reference to your article 'Salaries and Silver' which appeared in your issue of Feb. 1, I observe you believe in the oft-repeated statement, namely, the impossibility of increasing taxation in India. I venture to suggest to you that if the present high scale of home charges and the salaries required under Lord Lansdowne's late admirable pronouncement, are as they are believed to be, simply the effect of and required by good government, then the natives of India are perfectly well able to afford the taxation necessary to secure these advantages. The Indian cultivator stands alone among producers as the one class which has benefited by the fall of gold prices and the simultaneous rise of rupee prices. These have given him an immensely increased number of transactions at a higher profit than he ever had before. He is getting out of debt, and, witness last year, can withstand drought without falling into famine. Why should he not pay for what has given him all this, namely, good government and cheap money? At all events, the services whose pay was originally calculated on a gold basis, have a right, which is indisputable, to receive in sterling at least so much of their pay as was converted from gold into rupees at a fraction above par, the rupee being now even officially worth little more than half what it then was."

AMERICAN SILVER REPEAL BILL.

The motion introduced into the United States Senate by Mr. Hill to consider the Silver Purchase Repeal Bill was defeated on Feb. 6 by forty-two to twenty-three votes, after a discussion which was characterised by much confusion, and which turned to a great extent on questions of procedure. The New York "Post's" Washington correspondent says that the vote was not a test of the real sentiments of the members, as a number of those in favour of the repeal voted with the Noes, believing that the Silverites would be able to talk the Bill to death in a short session.—The New York correspondent of the "Daily News" telegraphed on Feb. 6:—"The of the refusal Senate to take up the Silver Bullion Repeal Bill is regarded as destroying the last possibility of the repeal passing this session. There is great interest felt in Mr. Cleveland's probable action upon the subject. The impression is gaining ground that he is likely to call an extra session of Congress to repeal the bullion law as soon as he becomes President next month. The financial condition of the Government is known to be very grave, owing to the steady shrinking of the gold reserve till it has reached the lowest point touched since the resumption of specie payments after the rebellion. It is generally believed that the Harrison Administration has only been able to maintain the gold standard by deferring payment upon obligations, and that when the Cleveland Administration comes in it will be discovered that the Government can only meet its obligations and save itself from a descent to the silver standard by issuing one or two hundred millions of gold bonds. Persons closest to Mr. Cleveland believe that he will do this. There is no doubt that he is devoting serious thought to the financial situation."

Lord Herschell's Committee.—It is believed that a majority of Lord Herschell's Committee having been against reporting in favour of closing the Indian mints to private coinage of silver rupees, the adoption of a seigniorage of 10 per cent. has come before the committee, with more chance of success, as a working compromise.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED.)

THE Mercantile Bank of India (Limited), in which is merged the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China (Limited), commenced business on Feb. 4. The directors have invited Mr. William Jackson to join the board, and have appointed Mr. James Campbell (formerly of the National Bank of India) chief manager. Mr. Jackson will shortly proceed to the East on a tour of inspection of all the branches of the bank.—An extraordinary general meeting of the Chartered Mercantile Bank was held at Old Broad-street on Feb. 3, for the purpose of submitting for confirmation the resolution passed at the previous meeting approving the draft reconstruction agreement between the company and the Mercantile Bank and directing that the company be wound up voluntarily, Sir Alexander Wilson and Mr. J. A. Maitland being appointed liquidators Mr. J. N. Bullen (chairman) proposed the confirmation of the resolution without comment, and this was seconded by Mr. T. Scott, and unanimously agreed to. The Chairman afterwards observed that under the resolution which had just been confirmed the business of the bank would be taken over by the Mercantile Bank of India (Limited), which would come into possession of all its assets and assume all its liabilities. Starting as the new institution did with a substantial amount of new capital paid up, which it was proposed also to increase by the issue of silver capital in the East so soon as the necessary Parliamentary powers could be obtained, it was entitled to the full confidence of its customers and the public, and they must all hope that it would have a prosperous career. It only remained for him personally, as he was not a member of the new board and would not have another opportunity of addressing the shareholders from that chair, to express to them, for himself and for his colleagues on the board of the old bank, their grateful thanks for the courtesy and forbearance which they had on so many occasions experienced from the shareholders, and to bespeak for their successors, the directors of the new bank, a continuance of the confidence they had so long extended to the board.—Mr. J. Balfour assured the chairman that he, in common with other old shareholders, experienced very great regret at parting with him. He thought he might say that throughout Mr. Bullen's connection with the bank he had always approved of what the board had done, as he believed they had acted conscientiously and for the best. He hoped, however, that the next board would be more fortunate in the business of the bank. He proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Bullen for presiding.—The motion was unanimously passed, and the chairman, in reply, said he had always endeavoured to do his duty. He felt, certainly, that the bank had not been as prosperous as he could have wished, but that was because of circumstances that had been beyond the control of the directors. As regarded his leaving the bank, it was mainly because of his failing health and increasing years. So far as his interest in the institution was concerned, he might inform them that he had increased it.

WRECK OF THE ANCHOR LINER TRINACRIA.

THIRTY-ONE LIVES LOST.

THE Anchor Line steamer Trinacria, Captain Murray, bound from Glasgow for Gibraltar, Naples and New York, with a general cargo, a crew of thirty-seven men, and four passengers, was wrecked at six o'clock on the morning of February 8th on Brumellas rocks between Capes Treci and Las Salas, four miles from Camarinas, and near Cape Villano, where H. M. S. Serpent was lost. The morning was foggy, and the look-out on board the steamer could not see the light-house on Cape Villano. The vessel lost her reckoning and got out of her course. The strong current landwards, which was so fatal to the Serpent, drew the Trinacria on the rock-bound coast, where she was dashed to pieces. Thirty-four of those on board were drowned. The chief engineer and six sailors saved themselves by swimming to the shore. They had terrible struggles in the breakers before reaching the beach. They were tossed hither and thither in the boiling sea, and dashed again and again on the rocks with which the coast is strewn. All were bruised and their clothes were cut to tatters. Two of the men were badly hurt. The authorities are attending to all their wants. The shipwrecked sailors have not much to say about the disaster. The vessel was on the rocks and amidst the breakers almost before the people on board had time to apprehend their danger. When she struck there was great confusion on board, and before anything could be done, the ship began to break up. Great seas burst over the deck, while the water poured in through holes in the vessel's sides. The survivors were washed into the sea, and immediately struck out for the shore. The wreck lies on the rocks amid the breakers; the masts and bulwarks have gone.

Several bodies have been cast up on the beach, including that of a woman. The shore is littered with wreckage and cargo washed from the ship. Part of the coast where the wreck occurred is more accessible from the sea than the land, and the authorities have sent boats round to pick up the bodies and bring them to Camarinas or other places for burial. The British Consuls at Camarina and Coruobion are doing all that is possible to assist the shipwrecked sailors.

LIST OF SAVED.

John Rust, first engineer (32—Huntly), 3 Edward Street, Overnewton, Glasgow. James Semple, leading stoker (26—Carrickfergus), 27 Hope Street, Anderston, Glasgow. Thomas Moore, fireman (24 Rellfast), 2 Sharp Street, Govan. John S. Kelley, fireman (25—Glasgow), 17 Grace Street, Glasgow. John M'Gowan, trimmer (19—Glasgow), 84 Clyde Street, Glasgow. Donald M'Gilp, A.B. (26—Argyleshire), 336 Portman Street, Glasgow. Andrew Ralston, A.B. (35—Glasgow), 47 Marborough Street, Glasgow.

The four ill-fated passengers were all going to Gibraltar, the three ladies being workers in connection with the mission to the soldiers at that station carried on under the direction of Mrs. Osborne of Ryesland, Newton-Mearns.

Mrs. Bell, who belonged to Larkhall, near Hamilton, had been for some time undergoing a course of training to fit her for the work in which she was engaged. Her husband has been in Spain for several months, and she was going to join him. She was a woman of middle age.

Miss Carawell was a highly-esteemed agent of Mrs Osborne's mission. She went to Spain first about three years ago, and came home on holiday in November last, residing with a sister in Raeberry Street, Glasgow. She was 47 years of age, and a native of Greenock.

Miss Stirling, the third lady passenger, was the second daughter of Mr. John Stirling, coachbuilder, Park Road, Hamilton, and was going out for the first time to Mrs. Osborne's mission. For some time she had been an evangelistic worker in connection with the Lanarkshire Christian Union, and was a gifted vocalist and musician. She had a desire to go to the foreign mission field work, and latterly elected to go to Gibraltar. She addressed a Kirkintilloch audience a fortnight ago and spoke with great hopefulness of her future labours.

Miss Kitty Smith, the fourth passenger, was a girl of twelve, and was returning to Gibraltar under the care of the missionaries, after a visit to this country.

Captain Murray was on his first voyage as master of the Trinacria, but he was unacquainted neither with the vessel nor with the route, having previously sailed in her as mate to the same ports. He was thirty-nine years of age, and had spent eighteen of them in the service of the Anchor Line, and previous to being transferred to the Trinacria he had sailed for three years in command of the Assyria. He was unmarried, and resided when at home with his widowed mother and two brothers at 40 Dumbarton Road, Glasgow. One of the brothers, an engineer, is also in the service of the Anchor Line Company, being engaged on the City of Rome when she is running, but during the winter season is on the Anchoria, which arrived in Glasgow from New York yesterday morning.

Chief Officer M'Ausland, who was thirty-one years of age, had been four years on the Trincaria in the same capacity, and previously he had served on two other vessels of the Anchor Line. He was unmarried, and resided with his mother and sisters at 2 Wellesley Place, Glasgow.

John Rust, the chief engineer, of whose safety information was conveyed to Glasgow by a cablegram from himself, is a native of Huntly, Aberdeenshire, and he has a wife and young family, who live at 3 Edward Street, Overnewton, Glasgow.

William H. Birrell, the third engineer on the Trinacria, was twenty-four years of age, and was the son of George Birrell, commission agent, Glasgow, and recently of West of Fife Coal Company, Dunfermline. He served his apprenticeship with an engineering firm in Dunfermline. He was a prominent member of the local cricket club.

Surgeon Dale, of the wrecked Anchor liner, was a native of Helensburgh, where his father resided for many years. About twenty years ago the family left the town with the intention of proceeding to America. At that time the future surgeon was only a boy. His father carried on an extensive business in Queen Street, Glasgow, as an herbalist.

Widows and families have been left by many members of the crew. Among them the boatswain, M'Donald, leaves a wife and six children—the eldest twelve years of age, and the youngest four weeks. This was M'Donald's first voyage with the Trinacria, but he had been sailing for ten years on other vessels of the Line. A similarly sad case is that of the Chief steward, Craig, who also leaves a wife and six young children. Like M'Donald, he also had been ten years in the Company's service, but had been two on previous voyages with the Trinacria. The relatives of the drowned seamen and firemen will receive, it is understood, a sum of £4 out of the funds of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union.

Messrs. Henderson only insure a certain proportion of the larger vessels of their fleet with the underwriters. They have, however, an insurance fund of their own, and it is estimated that the firm's loss on this fund by the disasters to the Utopia at Gibraltar, the Anglia in the Hooghly, the Roumania at Peniche, and, lastly, the Trinacria, will amount to over a quarter of a million sterling.

The Trinacria is stated to be valued at about £25,000, and her cargo, with freight, at about £15,000. The largest part of the cargo was for Italian ports. The cargo is underwritten chiefly through Glasgow brokers.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, February, 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W Vaughan, IS	Capt H F Brown, I S C
Mr W Allen, Bo C S	Lt E W Grimshaw, I S C
Col P D Jeffreys, I S C	Lt A W N Taylor, I S C
Maj M J Gibbs, I S C	Sub-Condr J W Morrison, B
Capt J F Worlledge, I S C	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr R Smeaton, B C S, 6 mos	Capt G M Grey, I S C, 6 mos
Mr R L Hennessy, B, 6 mos	Capt H Templer, I S C, 2 mos
Mr F N Cox, B, 1 year	Surg-Lt-Col Jas Reid, B, 6 mos
Mr T W Miles, B, 6 mos	Surg-Maj F S Peck, B, 1 mo
Mr W Godwin Busten, B 6 mos	Surg-Capt A Silcock, B, 6 mos
Col H B Jacob, I S C, 6 mos	Surg-Capt J R Adie, M B, 6 mos
Maj H Mansfield, I S C, 6 mos	Surg-Capt C C Manifold, B,
Capt G B Stevens, I S C 6 mos	5 days
Capt C B Templer, I S C, 2 mos	Condr F S Dunk, M, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E V Levinge, B C S	Capt F J Aylmer, VC, BRE
Mr E Muspratt, B	Lt F Murray, I S C
Mr S H Wynne, M C S	Lt W J Windsor, I S C
Mr M Kennedy, Bo	Surg-Lt-Col R Caldecott, B
Lt-Col A T S A Rind, C M G, I S C	Sub-Condr P Kelley, B
	Sub-Condr E Richardson, B
Maj J Burn Murdoch, RE	Sub-Condr H Turner, Bo

THE Queen, says the *World*, possesses an immense quantity of wine, there being very large cellars, and most of them full, at St. James's Palace, Windsor Castle, and Buckingham Palace. No great stock of wine is kept either at Osborne, or at Balmoral, the supplies of those places being renewed as often as may be necessary. The Queen's collection of old port and sherry, East India, Madeira, and Cabinet Rhine wines is probably the largest and finest in the country, and her Majesty has a splendid cellar of Imperial Tokay, which was Prince Albert's favourite dessert-wine. George IV. purchased vast quantities of port, Madeira, and sherry, which he was privileged to import free of duty; and in those days members of the Household were in the habit of getting a great deal of wine in the same way, under the pretext that it was being ordered by them for the King.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

LORD CROMER telegraphed on Feb. 3 that the existing state of affairs might "necessitate the landing of all troops" ordered to Egypt. The 1st Bn. Black Watch and the 2nd Bn. South Lancashire Regt. have since been landed at Cairo. The 2nd Bn. South Staffordshire Regt., now at Aldershot, under orders to embark for Malta, goes to Egypt instead. The Khedive, who, accompanied by his Ministers and other Government officials, left Cairo on Feb. 4 to open the new railway from Assiout to Girgeh, has been everywhere accorded a most hearty reception. The "Daily News" correspondent still writes of "uneasiness in the interior." The "Standard's" Berlin representative hears that France's proposal of a European Conference has not met with any response even in Constantinople, Turkey having "no intention of quarrelling with England in order to act as the cat's paw for France, with or without Russia." A Reuter's despatch from Constantinople alleges, however, that the Arab Ulemas at the Palace, who possess great influence, have sent letters declaring that the Porte sustains the Khedive in his conflict with Great Britain.—Osman Digna does not yet seem to have been able to do much mischief.

Official correspondence respecting the recent events in Egypt was issued in London on Feb. 4. The correspondence covers the period from Dec. 26 to Jan. 26, and therefore includes the events which led to the recent crisis. The earlier despatches relate to the illness of Mustapha Pasha and the desire of the Khedive to appoint Tigrane Pasha Prime Minister—an idea which Lord Cromer deemed it his duty to discourage on the ground that the Prime Minister should, under present circumstances, be a Mohammedan. Mustapha, however, contrary to expectation, began to recover, and Lord Cromer, telegraphing on Jan. 15, stated that it had been "fully understood" that there was no further question of naming another Prime Minister. The despatch proceeds: "This morning Khedive's secretary came to inform me that Mustapha Pasha Fehmy was dismissed and Fakhry Pasha named in his place. He was formerly Minister of Justice, and was dismissed on my advice, as he was opposed to judicial reform. I have seen Khedive. He bases change on the argument that Mustapha Pasha Fehmy's state of health will not allow him to take up his work for some long while. There is no reason why he should be absent for more than six weeks. The action of the Khedive must change the whole situation both of the British Government and the English officials, and great trouble will ensue." Lord Cromer added that he would offer no objection to the dismissal of the Ministers of Finance and Justice, which was desired by the Khedive. Lord Rosebery replied, refusing to sanction the nomination of Fakhry Pasha, and in a subsequent despatch instructed Lord Cromer to inform the Khedive that, should he refuse to take the advice tendered to him, "His Highness must be prepared to take the grave consequences of his act," and that Lord Cromer "must at once refer to her Majesty's Government for instructions. This warning had the desired effect, and in his next despatch Lord Cromer reported that the Khedive had expressed regret for what had occurred. He pointed out, however, that he would be humiliated before the country if obliged to reinstate Mustapha Pasha, and expressed his willingness to name Riaz Pasha to the post—a proposal at once accepted by Lord Cromer on behalf of her Majesty's Government. Further, the Khedive said that "his most earnest wish" was to entertain most friendly relations with the British Government, and that for the future he would be willing to follow the advice of her Majesty's Government on all important matters. This practically closed the 'incident,' and Lord Rosebery expressed the satisfaction of the Government with the result, noting "with pleasure the solemn assurances," on the part of the Khedive, "to work in cordial co-operation with them, and to follow their advice in all matters of importance." Other despatches refer to Lord Cromer's request, acceded to by Lord Rosebery, that the British garrison might be augmented, and to the attitude taken up by France in respect of the whole incident. M. Waddington, on behalf of the French Government, formerly objected to Lord Cromer's action, which he described as high-handed, and which he feared would be taken throughout Europe, as in France, to be a long step in the direction of actual annexation." Lord Rosebery, on the other hand, expressed in a despatch to Lord Dufferin his opinion that to admit the pretension of the Khedive to select as "his Prime Minister a person notoriously unfitted for the position would be to deprive the British occupation of any reason for existence, as it would open the door to the very maladministration to prevent which this country had, in concert with France, intervened in Egypt. For, as a matter of fact, if his Highness had carte blanche to appoint whom he pleased to any post in the Administration, beginning at the top, there would be no safeguard whatever against the return of the worst abuses which existed under the regime of the ex-Khedive Ismail. When his Excellency spoke of the high-handed nature of Lord Cromer's proceeding, it was a loss to understand his meaning. The Khedive had named an unacceptable Minister, and Lord Cromer, on the grounds I had mentioned, had entered a protest. At any rate, when his Excellency called to mind the express object for which he had sought the present interview, he could hardly contend that a protest was in itself a high-handed proceeding." With regard to the reasons for reinforcing the garrison, Lord Rosebery, in a subsequent despatch, pointed out that the necessity of precaution against riot, the renewed activity of the Dervishes, and the recent refusal of France to an increase in the Egyptian army had led her Majesty's Government, who were responsible for public order, to adopt the "precautionary measure" of increasing the present force of 3,000 men by two battalions.

THE PANAMA SCANDALS.

THE court to which the investigating magistrate committed the Panama defendants has, for lack of sufficient evidence, ordered the discharge of M. Rouvier, ex-Minister of Finance; M. Albert Grevy, Senator and brother of President Grevy; M. Deves, Senator; M. Leon Renault, Senator, ex-Prefect of Police, and leading barrister; and Baron Cottu, the Panama director who returned to France and gave himself up. Baron Cottu has yet to stand his trial with the other Panama directors and M. Eiffel on the charge of swindling. M. Grevy, on being discharged, is reported to have sent the Panama liquidator a cheque for the sum he received in 1888. The men whom the Chambre des Mises en Accusation has committed for trial are one senator, M. Beral; two deputies, M. Antonin Proust, Minister and Gambetta, and M. Baïhaut, President of the Society for the Encouragement of Moral Conduct; two ex-Deputies, M. Sans-Leroy and M. Gobron; MM. Charles de Lesseps and Fontane, Panama Directors; M. Blondin, of the Credit Lyonnais; and M. Arton, the missing banker who, by the way, appears to have been in Leipsic on Feb. 2. A Munich telegram states that the name of Dr. Herz has been removed from the Bavarian Order of St. Michael. In the French Chamber, on Feb. 8, an interpellation was addressed to the Government by M. Goussot on the course which it proposed to take with regard to the discharge of M. Rouvier. M. Bourgeois, Minister of Justice, declared in reply that the Government had done all its duty in the matter, and that M. Goussot's speech was an insult and an attempt to lead the Government into a trap. M. Cavaignac declared that the faults of individuals could not fairly be turned into a weapon against the institutions of the country. The results obtained by the Panama Inquiry had however not been sufficient to satisfy public opinion, and some definite expression of opinion should be given on the statement made by ex-Ministers that certain practices were indispensable to the Government. M. Cavaignac finally proposed an order of the day to the effect that the Chamber was resolved to support the Government in the repression of corruption. This was voted almost unanimously. M. Cavaignac's speech is to be printed and placarded throughout France.

Judgment was pronounced in Paris on the 9th inst. by the Appeal Court in the cases of the Panama defendants. MM. Ferdinand and Charles de Lesseps are each sentenced to five years' imprisonment and 3000f. fine, and MM. Fontane and Cottu each to two years' imprisonment and 3000f. fine. These four defendants are convicted of swindling and breach of trust. M. Eiffel is sentenced to two years' imprisonment and 20,000f. fine for breach of trust.

The judgment seems to have created a feeling of consternation in the French capital. It refers, however (the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent explains), to the original case, and is quite distinct from the affair of bribery and corruption of public functionaries in which M. Charles de Lesseps, M. Marius Fontane, several members of Parliament, and others are implicated. The second case will be brought before the Assize Court of the Seine, at which the three prisoners just condemned will undergo another trial.

REGARDING the recent fatal accident on the Mushkaf-Bolan line, in which some twenty persons were killed, by the falling of a shed, a chance remark of whose about" official secrecy" appears to have been susceptible of misinterpretation. Mr. Ramsay, the Engineer-in-charge of the line, reported the fatality to his superior officer, the Consulting Engineer to the Agent to the Governor-General, to the nearest magistrate, and to the police, with a view to an inquiry being instituted, and thought that he thus fulfilled all the requirements of the law. We never for a moment supposed or intended to convey that Mr. Ramsay or anyone else had omitted these observances. The "official secrecy" obviously in the mind of the writer was that general tendency which leads to news of ill-import reaching the Press more slowly than news which is of a favourable complexion; and it was active here to this extent, that the person who sent us the information was evidently under the apprehension (in which he may have been quite wrong) that if the informant's name was known it would not be to his advantage.

EAST AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

THE UGANDA PAPERS.

THE Government on Feb. 6 issued further papers relating to Uganda. The two difficulties with which the East Africa Company had to deal were the necessity of retrenchment, which obliged them to withdraw from Uganda, and religious feuds between English and French missionaries. Sir Gerald, then Mr. Portal, thus describes the latter as far back as March, 1892:—

"Uganda is in a disturbed, if not a critical, state. It is significant that both the Protestant and the Catholic missionaries speak of their followers as being ready to fly to arms and to begin a savage religious war at a moment's notice. Another element of danger lies in the fact that it is now evident that neither the Catholic nor the Protestant missionaries have more than a nominal control over their followers, while the officers and forces of the company are not sufficiently strong to exercise their authority over either of the sects of Christians or over the Mohammedans."

In view of the dangers of an immediate evacuation of Uganda, Lord Rosebery agreed to assist the company by pecuniary contribution to remain till March 31st next, adding: The Government reserve to themselves absolute freedom of action in regard to any future measures consequent upon the evacuation."

On June 17, 1892, a letter, of which the following is a translation, was addressed by King Mwanga of Uganda to the Queen, the names of twelve chiefs also being appended to the document:—

"Buganda, Mengo, June 17, 1892.—To my friend the Queen, our great Sovereign, I and all my chiefs send you many greetings. I write this letter to thank you. Thank you exceedingly for sending the representatives of the company in order to set my country to rights. When they reached Buganda at first I did not like them; I did not think that they could set the country to rights. After we had fought, Capt. Lugard wrote me a letter and invited me and restored me to my kingdom; then he went out and invited the Mohammedans as well, with whom I had been at war, and brought them back and gave them a part of the country. But now my country is at peace; the agents of the company have arranged it excellently. Now, I earnestly beseech you to help me; do not recall the company from my country. I and my chiefs are under the English flag, as the people of India are under your flag. We desire very, very much that the English should arrange this country. Should you recall these agents of the company, my friend, my country is sure to be ruined; war is sure to come. Captain Lugard has now brought to terms these three religions; he has returned to England; he will inform you of the state of affairs in Buganda. But I want you to send this same Captain Lugard back again to Buganda, that he may finish his work of arranging the country, for he is a man of very great ability, and all the Buganda like him very much. He is gentle, his judgments are just and true; and so I want you to send him back to Buganda. So, our friend, persevere in helping us, for we are your people. May God give you blessing and long life. I, Mwanga, King of Buganda, and my great chiefs."

The position of France in Uganda is clearly defined in a note from Lord Dufferin of October last:—

"During the course of conversation M. Ribot observed to me to-day that Uganda was beyond the sphere of French of influence, and that there was no question of the French going there. All that the French Government desired was that due consideration, respect, and fair dealing should be shown to the French Catholic missionaries."

The following despatch from Lord Rosebery to Sir Gerald Portal, dated Dec. 10, 1892, states the position of the Government:—

"The Imperial British East Africa Company have decided to complete the evacuation of Uganda by March 31. With that evacuation her Majesty's Government have determined not further to interfere. They have, however, resolved to despatch you, in your capacity as Commissioner for the British sphere of influence in East Africa, to Uganda, there, after investigation on the spot to frame a report, as expeditiously as may be, on the best means of dealing with the country, whether through Zanzibar or otherwise. The company have offered to make over to her Majesty's Government their establishments and stores in Uganda. It will be for you to judge how far it may be necessary or expedient to avail yourself of this proposal. It will, of course, be your first duty to establish friendly relations with King Mwanga. It may be necessary for this purpose to give him presents, and even, for the moment, to subsidise him; but you will make no definite or permanent arrangement for subsidy without reference to me. You will impress upon the King that in following the advice which you may give him he will best be proving the sincerity of the assurances given by him and his chiefs in their letter to the Queen of June 17, and that your mission cannot fail to satisfy him of the interest which is taken by the British Government in the country. The other points on which you should dwell in your communications with the king and chiefs are the prevention of broils stirred up under the name of religion, the promotion of peace, the encouragement of commerce, the security of missionary enterprise, and the suppression of the slave trade. One considerable difficulty is inherent in the situation. The company has of late concluded a great number of treaties with native chiefs, including one of perpetual friendship with Mwanga, which last, however, has not been ratified by the Secretary of State. There are many others (eighty-three in all) which have been so approved. Whether an approval of this kind can be held in any way, directly or indirectly, to bind her Majesty's Government is a moot point. There is no doubt of the liability of the company, and of the fact that the company, having concluded these treaties, finds itself compelled to evacuate the country without making any endeavour to implement them. It is to be feared that this proceeding may have a prejudicial effect on the British good name in those regions, and I shall be anxious to have your report on this point with as little delay as possible, as well as on the course to adopt with reference to these engagements. A mission to Central Africa cannot, of course, be conducted according to ordinary precedent; the infrequency and difficulty of communication may require a latitude beyond what is usual, and in intrusting to you these important duties her Majesty's Government reckon with full confidence on your meeting with firmness and caution every occasion that may arise. Her Majesty's Government desire that your expedition shall be fully officered and equipped. There will therefore be attached to you Mr. Ernest James, Lennox Berkeley, Colonel Rhodes, Major Owen, Captain Portal, and Lieutenant Arthur. You will also take the interpreters and guides that you may deem necessary, and an adequate force of armed natives It will be your duty to sign a commission appointing one of the above officials to act on your behalf in case of your being incapacitated. You will use your own discretion as to which it shall be. During your absence on this mission it will be necessary to supply your place as Consul-General at Zanzibar. Her Majesty's Government will lose no time in sending there a suitable official to act in this capacity. Should, however, any interval elapse between your departure and his arrival, you will instruct Mr. C. S. Smith to represent the Agency."

Sir G. Portal asks, December 24, by telegraph:—"Does any understanding exist with the Company, or has any pledge been given by them, that after the evacuation of Uganda, they will maintain their station in the district of Kikuyu?"

The Earl of Rosebery replied as follows, December 25:—"With reference to your telegram of yesterday's date, the company, it is understood, still maintain their original intention of withdrawing as far as Dagoreti, and, in accordance with the instructions given to Major Smith on Aug. 12, of holding that station as their advanced post."

A Parliamentary paper issued on Feb. 7 contains two despatches, dated Sep. 2, and Oct. 20, 1892, respectively, both from the Imperial British East Africa Company to the Foreign Office. These despatches cover so many enclosures that the paper contains over 100 pages. The enclosures under the first letter are reports from Captain Lugard of the course of events, in Uganda up to March, 14, 1892, and these include a number of letters from and instructions to Captain Williams and other officers of the Company. Letters are also enclosed from gentlemen belonging to the Church Missionary Society in Uganda; giving narratives of the Civil war which broke out in the country on Jan 24. In the Company's second letter is contained Captain Lugard's fourth half-yearly report, which brings us up to August.

AN electrician says that the day is not so far off when electrical fireworks will supersede those now used. He declares that for a comparatively moderate outlay he could arrange an electrical display that would last for many years, and could be repeated as often as desired. It would comprise all the modern pyrotechnical effects.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

THE Duke of Cambridge on February 9 visited the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and presented fifty-nine cadets with commissions in the Scientific Corps. Fifteen of the cadets were recommended for commissions in the Royal Engineers and forty-four for commissions in the Royal Artillery. The examiners reports, except in physics, were satisfactory.

The following is a list of the successful gentlemen cadets recommended for commissions in the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery. Marks as appended:—

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

A Meares	7600	H M'C Cowie	6623
A J Woolff	7447	R L B Thompson	6598
J R Garwood	7394	F R S Gervas	6493
S G Loch	7393	W K Russell	6438
S H Wilson	7307	C P Gunter	6403
T E Kelsall	7066	C N North	6372
D Ogilve	6935	H E C Cowie	590
E G Henderson	6693		

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

W C Symon	9611	W H Drake	5041
R M Johnson	6765	G R H Nugent	5021
G V Clarke	6263	T M Keogh	4927
A Thorp	5955	J H Keogh	4895
W R Eden	5903	E V D Riddell	4852
J F Tyrrell	5824	F H G Stanton	4833
A C R Nutt	5653	H C S Clarke	4788
B J M Locke	5558	C M I Ritchie	4763
L M Wilson	5383	P Suther	4730
C L C Hamilton	5401	Sir J Keane	4631
A Lascelles	5399	G H C Wilkins	4598
J F S H Doyle	5398	H W Atlay	4594
R H Goodwin	5346	C L O'Malley	4455
G T Priestley	5331	A J S Taylor	4408
H G Sargeaunt	5282	A M Kettlewell	4305
C P Roberts	5272	G T Mair	4259
H T Hart	5242	A C Edwards	4230
F E Cairnes	5164	W M Ogg	4178
L H D Broughton	5094	E W S Brooke	4035
C M Playfair	5069	T O Seagrim	3945
H E Carey	5064	S F Shellard	3853
W T Armitage	5062	F E de C Chevallier	3811

Messrs. W. C. Symon and R. M. Johnson obtained sufficient marks to entitle them to receive commissions in the Royal Engineers, but they elected to serve in the Royal Artillery.

Lt-Gen. W. Stirling, C.B., the Governor, stated in his report that the conduct of the gentlemen cadets of the 1st class, as well as that of the gentlemen cadets of the R.M.A. generally, had this term been excellent. There had been a larger percentage of sickness than usual, but no case of a serious character. The new block of buildings with single quarters for twenty gentlemen cadates is now complete, and will be occupied next term. The swimming bath is finished and will be ready for use after the vacation. The battery for drill purposes in rear of the Royal Military Academy enclosure is being remodelled, and a 9-in. rifled muzzle-loading gun on a service mounting has been received, also six 64 pounders R. M. L., on three descriptions of service mountings, are shortly expected, as the armament of this battery. The Governor recommended the following gentlemen cadets for special distinction:—Walter C. Symon for the Pollock medal as the most distinguished cadet of the season, for the sword awarded for exemplary conduct, and for the Tombs's Memorial Scholarship as the senior cadet of the Royal Artillery."

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, FEB. 7.

1st Dragoon Guards—Qr-Mr and Hon Capt. John O'Donnell is placed on retired pay.

5th Lancers—The appointment to a Second Lt cy of Gent Cadet R Muller, from the R M C, notified in the "Gazette" of Oct 4, 1892, is cancelled.

6th Dragoons—Second Lt A F Morse to be Lt, to complete establishment.

9th Lancers—Second Lts to be Lts: J W H Russell, vice Lord D J C Compton, seconded; D J E Beale-Brown, vice J W H Russell, seconded for service with the A S C.

18th Hussars—Second Lt J H Gosselin to be Lt, vice C K Burnett, appointed Adjt.

Coldstream Guards—Lt C E Wyld (from 3rd Bn Duke of Cornwall's L I, to be Second Lt, vice R Champion, resigned.

LINE BATTALIONS.

King's (Liverpool Regt)—Lt R L Hartley to be Capt, in succession to Maj L C Dundas, D S O, who holds a Staff appointment. Second Lts to be Lts: A S Howland, Protectioner, I S C, vice R L Hartley; F Hyslop, to complete establishment.

School of Gunnery.—Capt H T Butcher, R A, to be an Instructor, vice Maj H P Hickman, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Capt G Tracke, R A, to be Second Asst Supt of Experiments, vice Capt T D Ingils, R A, who has vacated that appointment.

The undermentioned temporarily attached Officer to be a D A C G of Ordnance, with the temporary rank of Capt, vice E B Appelbe, Lt T S Marquis, the South Wales Borderers.

Memoranda.—Col B Jovett, C B, C S I, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to be Maj-Gen, vice R C B Pemberton, retired; Lt-